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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1873. NO. 273.

FIRST EDITION.

NEW STATE MOVEMENT.

Convention at Jackson, Tenn., to Further the Project.

JACKSON, TENN., July 29.—A convention formed of delegates from portions of Mississippi, West Tennessee and Western Kentucky, interested in the movement looking to the formation of a new State out of these factions, assembled this morning. It was organized by the appointment of Major R. B. Hurt, of Tennessee, chairman, and the appointment of a committee of three from each State to report permanent officers for the Convention, after which it adjourned till 2:30 P. M. On reassembling in the afternoon the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers, which was read and adopted: President, Kennett Raynor, Mississippi; Vice Presidents, W. H. Kirkpatrick, Mississippi; Milton Brown and Horace M. Polk, Tennessee; Jos. Martin, jr., Kentucky; Secretaries, W. T. Nesbitt and Jno. M. Allen, Mississippi; D. S. Wisdom, Moses Harrod and H. C. Burnett, Tennessee.

Hon. Kennett Rayner introduced himself with appropriate and stirring remarks, evincing much zeal in the enterprise, and predicting success as the reward of indomitable energy and perseverance. He was followed by Judge Milton Brown in remarks of much force and pertinent to the occasion. Resolutions were offered by J. E. H. Tomlin of Tennessee, for the appointment of a Central Committee of fifteen, composed of five from each State, with power to appoint sub-committees, prepare an address, and in other ways make manifest the advantages of forming the proposed new State, and further amended by Col. D. M. Wisdom, of Tennessee, by investing them with powe rand discretion to memorialize the Legislatures of the old States and Congress, looking to the proper legislation necessary to the new formation, which was adopted as offered and amended. Further committees were appointed with reference to the convenience of the present session of the Convention and other minor details, followed by one offered by Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, setting forth the advantages and fixing the boundaries to the proposed new State, all of which were referred to the appropriate committee, and will be made the subject of action to-morrow. The Convention adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow. The representation is large and still arriving; the enthusiasm is high, and the purpose single and unanimous. The meeting was harmonious.

COQUETRY.

The Authorities of the Sandwich Islands Paving the Way for Annexation to the United States.

HARTFORD, CONN., July 29.—A Sandwich Island correspondent of the *Courant*, a resident of the Sandwich Islands, says the question of questions among the business men, land owners and planters of the Islands is a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. King Lunalilio and his Cabinet have decided upon a treaty of reciprocity, upon the basis of the cession of Pearl River to the United States. The decision was not reached without opposition from without and within the Cabinet. An English member of the Cabinet opposed reciprocity from the beginning, but finally yielded. The King continues his friendly disposition towards the United States, and has recently expressed a willingness to wait his coronation for further reciprocity. The correspondent speaks of Gen. Schofield's mission to the Islands as having had refference to the reciprocity in question. The Pearl river cession is the especially important thing accomplished by the mission.

NOBODY TO BLAME.

A Railway Collision Wherein Two Persons Were Fatally Injured—Merely a Bagatelle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 29.—The Niagara Falls train of the Erie Railway came into collision with a passenger train on the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad this evening, at the Clinton street crossing, about two miles out of the city. Two persons—Mrs. Dooley, of Elmira, and Mrs. Pierce, of Buffalo, are supposed to be fatally injured. Some ten or twelve others were slightly injured, but not seriously. The Erie train struck the rear end of the hind passenger coach of the other train, knocking the end off and throwing the car off the track. The injuries to passengers were caused by the rolling over of the car. Each road threw the blame of the accident on the other. Most of the injured passengers proceeded with the train. Those seriously hurt were brought to Buffalo and received medical aid.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 29, 1873.

FAILURE OF TEA FIRM.

The depression in the tea trade for the past year or two has caused the failure of the drowing firms: J. D. McKenzie & Co., W. H. Gillett & Co., Smith & Noyes, Charles E. Hill & Co., Philip Dater & Co. McKenzie was one of the earliest sufferers, but made settlement and resumed business, and the other firms have made, or are making, settlements with their creditors.

THE FOREIGN WATCH SWINDLE.

It is understood that the government will press the cases against the parties who have been importing inferior watch movements into this country, with forged names of American manufacturers engraved on them.

LIKELY TO BECOME FORMIDABLE.

The London *Times*, of the 17th, expresses the opinion that the Ashanlee war may yet become a formidable affair.

IMMIGRATION.

Up to the 24th of this month, the total number of immigrants who had arrived this year was 179,356, which is over sixty between and eighty hundred less than the figures at the corresponding time a year ago.

THE CASE OF CARL VOGT.

It was rumored in the city to-day that the long delay in the State Department in disposing of Carl Vogt, the Belgian murderer, is owing to the fact that they have now under consideration the preliminaries of an extradition treaty with Belgium, under which Vogt can be extradited, thus avoiding the complications which would be likely to arise in case he should be extradited under the treaty with Prussia, or in case the demand of that government should be refused under the opinion of Attorney General Williams. It was also rumored that, on the peculiar phase which the case has assumed, the matter may become the subject of a Cabinet conference.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The cheap Transportation Committee met to-day and adopted a call for a mass meeting at Cooper Institute early in September, and mate arrangements for its general circulation.

Convention of German Teachers in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—The German Teachers' Convention met again to-day, and acting Mayor H. G. Smith gave them a formal welcome in very cordial terms to the city. William T. Harris, Superintendent of the St. Louis Public Schools, delivered an address, in which he discussed educational matters in the Mississippi valley at considerable length, which was replied to by President Hallman. The report of the committee sent by the Third German Lebrertag to the National Teachers' Convention at Boston was read and approved. A committee of seven, consisting of Prof. Hallman, Prof. Kraus and Dr. Donnay, to lay before the next convention a plan for the establishment of a Kindergarten in the public schools. Resolutions were reported declaring that Froebel's system of Kindergarten, in its genuine form, is the great want of our national system of public schools, and the true basis of moral, intellectual and harmonious education; calling on public minded men to furnish means toward the endowment and sustenance of a normal training School for Kindergarten, and recommending that until Kindergartens can be controlled in the public schools, the introduction of private schools in which at least one-half of the time shall be devoted to speaking, gymnastics, singing and object lessons, together with some of the more simple movement plays and exercises with Froebel's gifts. This afternoon the Convention witnessed Kindergarten exercises at Turnverein, and visited the Mercantile and Public School library and scientific museum in the city, and to-night will attend the Opera at the Apollo Theater.

The Philadelphia Delegation at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—The delegation of Philadelphia Councils after witnessing the exhibition of the fire department, spent the remainder of the day in the suburbs at Clifton, where they were magnificently entertained by the citizens at Clifton, Mayor Bugher presiding. At Eden Park where the festivities closed, a collation was served under the direction of the Park Commissioners, at which speeches were made by President Hennessey, of Philadelphia and others. The party returned to the city delighted with their reception and took the 8:40 evening train over the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad for Chicago. They will take the Vandalia route after leaving Indianapolis. They will probably make no more stops before reaching California, excepting at Denver and Salt Lake, where a day will be spent at each. San Francisco is their objective point.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Mrs. Fitzpatrick, of Ripley, Tenn., was outraged by a negro named Charles Titus, who, after accomplishing his devilish purpose, fell into a drunken sleep. Mrs. F. alarmed the neighbors, who secured the miscreant and lodged him in jail.

A daughter of Col. Bibb, of Corinth, Miss., was burned to death by the explosion of a can of kerosene, which she was using to kindle a fire.

George F. Chamberlain, of Winona, Miss., chose the railroad track for a sleeping place, and was torn to shreds by a passing train. Another argument in favor of temperance.

The Iowa railroad robbers are said to be at their rendezvous in Jackson county, Mo. Why don't they capture them, then?

The live stock dealers of Missouri and Kansas are much offended at the railroad companies for putting off the free passes, and are discussing the feasibility of shipping their cattle by water.

A wrestling match has been arranged between John McMahon, American champion, and Albert Ellis, light-weight champion of England.

The heavy rains of Monday extinguished the fires raging for twenty miles along the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, in New Jersey.

Peter Lindell, of the wealthy family of that name in St. Louis, died in Denver on Sunday, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.

President Grant arrived at Kingston, N. Y., yesterday afternoon, and was received with great enthusiasm. After a short stay the President took his departure for the Overlook Mountain House. He will return on Friday.

The Chicago Health Officer reports to the Board of Health the number of deaths during the past week was 324, a decrease of 71 as compared with the previous week. Of the deaths there were 114 from cholera infantum and seven from cholera nostras.

Joseph O'Donnell, laborer, died in Louisville, yesterday, of cholera, after an illness of ten hours.

Frank M. Titus, letter carrier, of Cincinnati was yesterday arrested for opening letters. A decoy letter detected him, and a search of his house discovered twenty letters in his possession. He was held in $2,500.

Twenty-two Chinese females brought to San Francisco by the steamer of Monday from Hong Kong were sold at public auction yesterday in the Chinese quarter. Young girls brought as high as $450 each, middle-aged and old women from $200 to $100 each.

POLITICAL.

State.

At the meeting of the Northampton county Republican Committee on the 26th inst., Col. Frank Reeder, of Easton, and David Ackerman, of Bangor, were elected Representative delegates to the State Convention. Messrs. J. K. Dawes, Richard Russell and Owen A. Luckenbach were selected as Senatorial conferees to meet the Bucks county conferees for the purpose of securing a Senatorial delegate. James K. Dawes, of the Easton *Free Press*, was reelected Chairman of the County Committee for the ensuing year.

The Republican County Committee of Lehigh met at Allentown on Saturday, 26th inst., and elected, by acclamation, R. Clay Hamersly as Senatorial, and Frank Mickley and George Erdman, as Representative delegates to the State Convention. The county meeting was appointed for August 9th, and the nominating Convention on the 16th.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: One of the hopeful signs of Republicanism in Montgomery county is the appearance of cards from prominent Republicans offering themselves as candidates for nomination, and, as last year, it has been a matter difficult to obtain men who would run, but they are inspired with hope by their unexpected success of last year, and in making up estimates of the political result in the State the Democrats will hardly be likely to put down Montgomery county as good for 2,000 majority for their side. If they do they will count on it 000 too many.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Republic* says that it may now be positively stated that Judge Kelley will be again a candidate for Congress when the time for nominating representatives comes around. It was understood that Colonel E. W. Davis would, under certain contingencies be a candidate, but those contingencies are removed by the understanding that the Judge will run, and the Colonel will be a candidate again for the State Senate.

Hon. Leonard Myers will be a candidate for Congress in that part of the district now represented by Hon. A. C. Harmer which is embraced within the limits of Philadelphia. Mr. Myers and his colleague, Mr. O'Neill, having been thrown into the same district by the apportionment bill passed last winter, the former has removed into Harmer's district, where a "free deal" may be expected. Mr. O'Neill is also a candidate for re-nomination.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: The Senatorial fight in Berks is being vigorously contested. New candidates have lately entered the arena, and still others may be expected to put in an appearance before the meeting of the Democratic Convention. Those prominently named for the position at this time are Col. J. De Puy Davis, Daniel Ermentrout, Esq., and E. H. Shearer, Esq., of this city; Hon. H. B. Schwartz, of Kutztown; Dr. Lewis Livingood, of Womelsdorf; Hon. Henry Brobst, of Tulpehocken, and, of course, Parson Kohler, of Maxatawny. Those well informed upon the subject are of the opinion that Senator Davis is likely to be returned, though Mr. Ermentrout's friends are equally sanguine of his nomination. During Senator Davis's absence in Europe as one of the Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, Mr. Ermentrout did a good deal of hard and effective work, every day's canvassing being against his principal competitor, Mr. Davis; but much of this has been undone since the latter's return, until now it begins to look as if the choice of the Senatorial Convention would again fall upon Senator Davis. Should this prove to be the case, Mr. Davis will of course congratulate himself upon having succeeded in breaking down, at least in part, the three-term idea, which he combated while with the party machinery, and that it would be extremely dangerous, in view of the State election this fall, to establish such a precedent as that contemplated by Mr. Davis and his friends.

The Scranton *Rep-blean* hasn't got much faith in the "Reform" movement in Philadelphia. It says: "When one gets to the bottom of it, it is after all nothing but a fight between one set of politicians (or a ring,) who are in office, and another set of the same stamp who are out but want to get in. That is about all there is to the Philadelphia reform movement."

As already announced, the Republicans of Lancaster county will hold their primary elections on Saturday next, under the Crawford county system, for candidates for Legislature, a State Senator, county officers and delegates to the State Convention. We append a list of candidates for nomination for Assemblymen, three to be chosen: D. E. Burkholder, East Hempfield; George H. Etula, Marietta; W. T. McPhail, Strasburg borough; Samuel M. Myers, City; Amos H. Myers, West Lampeter; Julius L. Shuman, Washington borough; John Q. Taggart, Marietta; Hayes H. Tshudy, Warwick; E. D. White, Cernarvon; A. R. Witmer, West Hempfield.

The county Democratic Standing Committee met in Hollidaysburg on Saturday, and fixed Monday, August 25th, as the time for holding the County Convention, and the Saturday preceding as the date for the primary election. Delegates to the State Convention will be elected by the county meeting.

Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 29, 1873.

THE FUNERAL GATHERING OF GUNS AND MUNS AT COLUMBUS.

The delegates to the Convention called by the Allen county "separate" Democratic and the Straight Liberal Central Committee have already arrived in the city to the number of over one hundred. Of this number Cincinnati furnishes perhaps one-half, embracing most of the hitherto "Liberal" leaders in that city. Among the latter are Governor Hoadly, who, years ago, were prominently before the people, but of late have not been much in public life. The Convention will meet at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning at Ambo's Hall, and will be called to order by F. E. Cunningham, of Allen county, the "father" of the movement. Ex-Senator George E. Pugh will be temporary chairman, and Chilton A. White, of Brown county, permanent presiding officer. A platform will be adopted in which "free trade" will be one of the prominent planks, and a protest against all monopolies and those of railroads particularly, will also be incorporated. There is not very much enthusiasm for candidates to-night, but the choice for Governor appears to lay between Chilton A. White and General A. Sanders Piatt, the latter being urged by many as the farmers' candidate.

The Liberal Republicans held a caucus to-night, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we propose to join heartily with the Democrats of Allen county, and all others who choose to participate in an effort to form a party able and willing to deal with the living issues of to-day, and unite with them in the adoption of a platform and selection of a ticket.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to General Brinkerhoff and the State Central Committee, for their faithful and diligent labors, because to them, unsuccessful though they were, will be largely due the success of the new movement into which we are about to enter.

COLUMBUS, July 29.—The indications are that the Liberal and Allen county Convention to-morrow will not be so large as was anticipated. Up to this time representatives of thirty-two counties have arrived. The Liberal Republicans held a caucus to-night. W. B. Sloan, of Ottawa county, acted as chairman. Most of the evening was spent in the interchange of opinion as to the prospects for the success of this new party movement, and while all the speakers did express hopes for success, several of the most prominent among them declared that they did not expect success this year, but were willing to wait for the future. A resolution indorsing the Liberal platform of Cincinnati was adopted, and the time for the meeting of the Liberal Convention from the time first selected was, after a long discussion, laid on the table. A number of speakers argued that the time had come when the Liberal Republican party as a distinct organization should be abandoned, and the following resolution was finally adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily join with the Democrats of Allen county and all others who propose to participate, to form a new party, based upon the living issues of the day, and unite with them in the adoption of a platform and the nomination of a ticket.

Col. Lowe, of Dayton, in the course of his remarks favoring this new party movement, said he was fully satisfied, from personal knowledge, that Senator Thurman was at heart in favor of this new party, and, if not, openly say so because he felt he was impotent to bring up the masses of the Democratic party to his support. Col. Lowe said he hoped some high-minded Democrat would be chosen to head the ticket to be nominated by Convention. This remark was loudly applauded. The indications are that either Chilton A. White, of Brown county, or Judge Collier, of Cincinnati, both Democrats, will be nominated for Governor.

General.

THE WISCONSIN STATE GRANGE OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The *Tribune*'s special from Oshkosh says the Executive Committee of the Wisconsin State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, at a meeting held to-day, adopted resolutions repudiating the recent action of the Dodge County Grange, in calling for a State Convention at Milwaukee on the 13th of August, and issued a letter to the Subordinate Granges throughout the State to disregard the call and not lend themselves to the furtherance of any political scheme in direct opposition to the one cardinal principle of the order.

Thus the New York idea is dead. "We would suggest to those newspapers who are getting into such a terrible heat, this warm weather, over 'Cæsarism in America,' that the reign of Satan for a thousand years, which is yet to come, would be for them a more appropriate and, we should think, more agreeable topic. It is something they might get excited over with a greater show of reason and good sense."

Mr. Gunnybags started up out of his sleep the other night, wildly exclaiming that he beheld a Cæser at the Capital! Mrs. Gunnybags, who believes in the principle of thoroughness, promptly sponged his head with a copy of the New York *Herald*, and immediately he sank into a deep and tranquil slumber.—*Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser*.

The Athens, Tenn., *Post* says: "Some wise people think Judge Houk is training for the next Gubernatorial race. They are mistaken, Hon. Horace Maynard, if he lives and keeps his health, will be the Republican candidate for Governor of Tennessee in 1874. This may be news even to many members of that party, but our information is direct and positive. It is not only settled that he is to be the candidate, but, what is still more strange, those most prominently connected with the movement assert in that time it has only had three new roofs covering it—the last one being put upon it this spring. Mr. Spaulding is the oldest resident of Lewisburg in 1852. The roof which covered his head lasted for 66 years when it was replaced by a new one, built of cypress shingles. It lasted for 9 years, when Mr. Smedley, the present owner, substituted a new one last spring. In like manner the same window frames have been worn away one inch.

Insurance Suit.

A curious insurance case, has arisen in connection with the destruction of some furnace patterns owned by D. B. Montague & Co., of Springfield, Mass., in the store of the Novelty Iron Works Company's works. The *Union* thus explains it: "Mr. Montague sent orders to the company to insure his property, and they accordingly issued a policy for one for $250 and another for $500—both in the Springfield Fire and Marine. After two annual renewals had been paid, Mr. Montague wrote again on applying for his insurance Mr. Montague found that he could do nothing on his former policy because the property was described as being kept in a store house, which was not insured. The $250 policy has three patterns kept either in the store-house or foundry, and was, therefore, insured. The larger policy should have been written the same way, as the patterns were not kept in the store-house two weeks during the year. Now, as Mr. Montague told the company to insure his property, and as they informed him that they had done so, he proposes to hold them responsible. The company, in turn, declare their utter ignorance of the state of the case, and as the agent was ordered to write the policies to completely protect the property, they will bring suit against him to recover the amount of the loss. The sum is insignificant, but from the principle involved of the pecuniary liability of agents, the case will attract great attention."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Manitoba Kidnapping Case

Little Prospect of Governmental Interference.

Republican State Convention of Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1873.

The Mission of Senator Ramsey

of Minnesota, to-day, of course, was to confer with the Canadian authorities on the charge of kidnapping, is looked upon with some interest. The best informed on such matters do not seem to think that our government can accomplish anything, as, from all the facts of the case as at present known, it would be a matter of difficulty to justify this trespass on Canadian territory.

Arrival of Treasure on the Pacific.

The Treasury officials who left here on the 14th with eight millions in greenbacks to pay the troops on the Pacific coast and redeem mutilated and worn currency, have written of their safe arrival at San Francisco. They were accompanied by a guard of ten soldiers. In a week or two they will return with the bullion for the Department.

A Female Lawyer.

A great crowd was attracted to a Justice's Court to-day, to witness the singular spectacle of a female lawyer arguing an important case.

Virginia Republican Convention.

A large lot of politicians and others left here tonight for Lynchburg, to attend the Republican Convention to morrow. They are in the interest of Hughes for Governor.

John C. Breckenridge

passed through Washington, to-day, on his way to New York.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1873.

MATTERS OF MINOR MOMENT.

The Postoffice Department will establish the free delivery of letters at Springfield, Ill., with four carriers, the service to commence September first.

The Secretary of State has transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a copy of the report of the Committee of the Privy Council of Canada in regard to the regulations to be mutually agreed upon between the two governments under article 27 of the Treaty of Washington, covering the transit of goods through the United States and Canada. The report suggests several modifications of the existing Treasury regulations, in order to facilitate the purposes of the treaty. It is not doubted that a satisfactory arrangement will be made.

READJUSTMENT OF POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.

A large number of postmasters, including minor offices, having failed in their efforts for a general readjustment of salaries, will appeal to the Court of Claims. A number of claims have already been filed there, to be followed by many others. It is expected that the aggregate sum claimed will be at least half a million dollars.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS ON THE LAKES.

The commission to determine the points where the new life-saving stations shall be established, leave here next week for a tour of inspection on the lakes, to determine where such stations shall be located.

ADDRESS FROM COLORED MEN TO SENATOR SUMNER.

Several leading colored citizens of Washington have addressed Senator Sumner a letter, congratulating him on the recovery of his health, and expressing the hope that he will be able to resume his labors in the Senate, where, they say, he has so long and faithfully contended for the equal rights of all men. They also mention that they are now agitating the question of the common school system in the District for all children, feeling confident that this is the only true way in which the children can be educated, without prejudice and discrimination on account of race, color or nationality. Mr. Sumner acknowledged the note in a letter, in which he says he rejoices in the strongest faith his well known principles, favoring equal rights, and urging the colored citizens to continue to be manful and preserve them. In conclusion, he urges most strongly the right and necessity of all children, without distinction of color, for the equal rights and advantages of a common school education.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1 P. M.

For the Middle and Eastern States southwesterly winds, cloudy, followed by clearing weather and somewhat higher temperature.

For Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic coasts southwesterly winds and numerous local storms. For the lower Mississippi valley and Gulf States, and the Middle Atlantic States partly cloudy or clear weather, higher temperature, westerly winds and possibly occasional local storms. For the Lower Lakes northwest veering to northeast winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

JULY 29, 1873—10:45 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	74		Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	76	S.	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	72		Clear.
Galveston, Texas	81	S.	Partly stm
Indianapolis, Ind.	72		Clear.
Leavenworth, Ks.	74		Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	77	S. W.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	77	E.	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn.	74	S.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	72	S.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	72	W.	Clear.
Shreveport, La.	74	S. E.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	76	S. E.	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn.	66		Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.	81		Partly stm
Keokuk, Iowa	69	S.	Fair.
La Crosse	76	S. E.	Clear.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Union Pacific Granted an Injunction to Restrain the Collection of Taxes on its Lands.

OMAHA, July 29.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company has applied to United States Judge Dundy for an injunction restraining the collection of taxes levied by the State authority on lands granted in aid of the construction of its road. A temporary injunction has been allowed. The application is based upon the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Kansas Pacific Railroad company vs. Prescott, in which holding lands was declared taxable for the reasons, first, that the company not expected to realize from the sale of the lands the full price put upon them by the appraisement, and second, that the Secretary of the Interior Department till certain expenditures recommended by a committee of eminent citizens appointed by the President to examine the road and its affairs, should have been made. The application is based upon the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Kansas Pacific Railroad company vs. Prescott, in which holding lands was declared taxable for the reasons, first, that the company not expected to realize from the sale of the lands the full price put upon them by the appraisement of

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1873.

THE New York *World* says it received the recently published reports of interviews with MACMAHON and BISMARCK from its London correspondent, and *promised* them to be all right. It does not venture to say that it believes them genuine; but contents itself with saying that it published them because they came to it through a regular channel. So cold a defense as this would indicate a suspicion at least, on the part of the *World* that the reported interviews were bogus.

THE discovery of oil in Newark, New Jersey, need not distress our friends in the Oil Regions. The price of oil will hardly be affected by it. It appears that some years ago, HARPER & Bros. worked a printer's ink establishment on or near the premises where the oil well was lately discovered, using large quantities of rosin oil. Eventually the factory was burned down with over a thousand barrels of oil on the premises. Much of this was probably absorbed by the earth, penetrating to some depth, and it was a rosin oil well that was discovered, and not petroleum.

THERE is little comfort for carpetbaggers in what a Georgia Democratic paper says, in inviting aid from the North to the South, but we suspect that it lets out the real secret of Southern hostility to that unfortunate class. "We want emigration from the North, and elsewhere," it says. "We want Yankee skill, Yankee ingenuity, money and muscle. We want them to come and bring with them their politics, their religion, and their civilization, if they like; but we do not wish them here for the purpose of engrafting them on our soil. They are not suited for this latitude, and it would be as impossible for them to grow South as it would be for one of our tropical plants to flourish in the region of the North pole. *We will take your money* and other things we need, and you may keep your civilization to yourselves."

We suspect from this, that the sin of carpetbaggers is, not that of going South, primarily, but that of staying there, when their money is used up. After the lemon is squeezed the rind ought to take itself out of the way. A carpet-bagger with skill, ingenuity, money and muscle, is tolerable; but when all these qualities have been exhausted from him, for Southern benefit, he ought to have sense enough to come home again.

THE receipts, during last week, of silver ore from Salt Lake, in this city, were 1,054 sacks. There is now a regular and growing trade between Utah and this city, in ore received from there, and in coke shipped from here for smelting furnaces there. It is, as yet, an unsettled problem whether it is cheapest to ship the coke from here and smelt the ore there, or ship the ore from there and smelt it here, so that smelting goes on largely at both ends of the line. There are now two furnaces in this city for smelting silver ore, and one refining or separating furnace. In the smelting furnaces all the various kinds of metal in the ore are run off together into bricks or pigs, and in the separating furnace the lead is separated from the silver, and the gold, also, if there be any. There are also several smelting furnaces at Chicago, and perhaps at other points between this and Utah.

The great mineral wealth of the Mormon territory has never yet been fully appreciated, but we are glad to see it is in a fair way of development. Capital is slow to go into the uncertain business of mining for the precious metals, the failures being to the successes nearly as fifty to one; but capital can readily be found for the Utah mines when the promise of success is reasonably sure. The extent of the silver mining business, in that Territory, has never yet been determined, statistically; but the yield of silver is already so large as to be notably felt in the specie markets of the East, and the time, we think, is not far distant when the receipts of silver and gold from Utah will rival in amount the receipts of gold in the palmy days of California. The erection of smelting furnaces to extract the silver from the ore, at so many points, shows it to be an already firmly established business, with a more enduring basis to the certainty of being permanent. Pittsburgh, as we have shown, is reaching out for a share of this business, and the large receipts of last week would seem to show that she is beginning to get it.

GLITTERING GENERALITIES are the delight of buncombe politicians. They hunt for words that seem to have a definite and clear meaning; yet which may mean anything the reader chooses. Thus Gen. JACKSON, in his day, tickled the public ear by committing himself to "*a judicious* tariff," which is a very expressive phrase, yet means nothing definite; and the bogus statesmen of the present day use the equally indefinite phrase "free trade," meaning thereby, in one instance, a tariff for revenue exclusively, in another, a tariff on certain articles only, and in still other cases, no tariff at all; and the one inseparable difficulty, in a controversy with these fellows, is to get them to say what they really do mean.

Mr. WM. S. GROESBECK, of Ohio, is the latest illustration we have of this tendency. He passes for a statesman, in the Democratic party, although it would be difficult to say why. Statesmen, however, have been known in that party, and its adherents naturally grasp eagerly at even a semblance of that political quality known as statesmanship in any of their leaders; and hence this hanging upon the lips of such small men as GROESBECK. He declines to run as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, (small blame to him for that,) but he feels free to enlarge upon the situation and give his advice liberally. He will stick to the old party, he says, as long as it sticks together; but he favors the formation of a new party (out of the old one), and foremost in its list of principles should be free trade. In a letter lately published he says:

> "The new organization should make it one of its cardinal doctrines, 'Perfect and unobstructed free trade' as the only meaning about this. A prohibitory tariff is in plain contradiction to the character of our government. We are all equal in rights, privileges and immunities. There should be no discriminations, no favoritisms, no favorites, personal or financial, and, as a commercial policy, a prohibitory tariff is behind the age—almost a barbarism—and belongs to the times when nations were walled and commerce without wings."

But he does not tell us what he means by "free trade" or a "prohibitory tariff." If by "free trade" he means the absolute repeal of all tariffs, why does he distinguish between a "prohibitory" tariff and other kinds of tariff? And if he means by it that he favors a *low* tariff, why not say so, and be explicit as to what rates of duties he would consider low? And what does he mean by a "prohibitory" tariff? Does he mean one with rates so high that it absolutely prevents importations? There is, then, no need for a party on *that* issue. No one favors any such tariff. No such tariff has existed in Mr. GROESBECK'S time, and no one asks for its enactment now. But if he means by that phrase simply a tariff under which it is possible to carry on manufactures in America, which is probably what he really does mean, why call it a "prohibitory" tariff? The present tariff, for instance, does not prohibit importations, and it can prohibit nothing else.

Mr. GROESBECK, plainly, is not one of those statesmen who is able to say what he means. He prefers glittering generalities and clap-trap phrases to plain speaking; and that is the characteristic which clearly distinguishes a demagogue from a statesman.

ONE of the plausible humbugs of the day is the idea of being "non-partisan." Mr. BUCKALEW is the inventor of the fanciful, but ridiculous conception that a body equally divided in politics is therefore "non-partisan." Such a body is, in fact, incapable of any political action, because equally divided; but it is none the less partisan, each half being more violently opposed to the other half than either would be if one constituted a majority and the other a minority. Another form of the "non-partisan" idea is that of a political party going into the ranks of another party to get its candidates. This may be magnanimous, in some possible cases, but it is not and cannot be, "non-partisan." The motive to such an act is to win a partisan victory with the aid of an opponent, and in the hope that the opponent will thereby be changed from a partisan on his own side to a partisan on the side of his former opponents. It is a poor trick, and never wins. The man thus selected has but two courses open before him; either to join the party so nominating him, or to be, if elected, a more bitter partisan than ever on his own side. He has no good reason for doing the first, because it is always the party in the minority that chooses a candidate from the side of the majority, and there is consequently nothing to be gained by joining it; and so he has nothing left but to betray those who have elected him and use his position to show his old associates that he is still with them.

A thorough illustration of this is now to be seen in the city of New York. The Republicans of that city, last year, instead of nominating a representative and trusty man of their own *for Mayor*, went into the Democratic ranks and selected WM. F. HAVEMEYER, a life-long member of the opposition. This was done to show that the Republicans were "non-partisan." "He was chosen," says the New York *Times*, "by the Republicans, in obedience to the appeal from all sides that reform should not be made a partisan undertaking." The "non-partisan" idea was carried out, to the full, and Mr. HAVEMEYER was elected. What is the result? He is not a Republican, and never was; yet the Republicans are asked to accept, as a party, the responsibility for his acts. He is not responsible to them, but they are to be held responsible for him. And what else could have been expected? It is impossible to separate partisan ideas and influences from political actions. Partisans cannot be non-partisan, for it is in politics as in religion, he that is not for us is against us, and he who is not on one side must be on the other. There is no middle ground between the two. There may be, in theory; but in practice it is impossible. Some party, in New York, must be responsible for Mr. HAVEMEYER. The Democrats cannot be, although he acts with them and plays into their hands, and the Republicans must be, because they elected him, although he does not act in concert with them. The sole result, then, to the Republican party of New York, of being "non-partisan" in this case, is to be held accountable for the acts of a man who has nothing in common with it and does nothing out of regard for it.

The mere credit of being "non-partisan," always taking it for granted that such a thing is possible, is therefore of no practical value. It would have been far better for the Republicans of New York to have acted in a partisan spirit. They might not, in that case, have elected their Mayor; but then the candidate of their opponents could have done no worse than the man that was elected, and the opposition would have been responsible for his acts, which they are not now.

All men are, and in a republican government necessarily must be, partisans. Parties are a necessity in all free governments, and men must belong to one or the other of them. To make a Republican candidate out of a Democrat does not transform or change him, or neutralize his political feelings. He is a Democrat and a partisan still; and the "non-partisan" theory, instead of destroying party feeling, breeds only confusion and cross purposes. We are glad, therefore, to see its folly confessed in New York, and to find the *Times* admitting that "Republicans have, in truth, never done any good, either for themselves or the public, by taking up with Democrats."

COAL VS. WIND AND WATER.

Public attention is being more and more earnestly directed to the resumption of the use of those natural motive forces which have to a great extent been thrown out of use by the employment of steam. The subject has for some time been regarded with especial interest in England in prospect of the exhaustion of the coal supply, an anticipation which a careful examination of facts renders likely to be realized within fifty years. And in the meantime, the increasing difficulty and cost with which the article is obtained, tend to stimulate inquiry as to all possible means of getting on without it. On this side of the Atlantic also there are causes at work which excite reflection and investigation in the same direction. Of these causes the chief is the extortion practised by those gigantic monopolies which have already succeeded in gaining entire control of some of the most important coal fields in the country, and are thus enabled to enrich themselves at the expense of consumers. No person who has, during the last few years, watched the gradual development of the despotism of corporations in this country and especially their combination for the regulation of the coal supply, can feel any doubt about the oppression of the future, unless some remedy can be devised. In all probability the remedy will be found in the use of materials and agencies which shall render the public in some measure independent of the monopolists referred to. The importance of forests is beginning to be understood, and wood may, in some places, be used instead of coal, when the latter article can be procured only at an extortionate price. In some places peat is found, and may be used. On all our highways and elsewhere is found an article which is used as fuel over a large portion of Asia and even in Southern Europe; why should it not be so used in this country? But so far as mere heating and cooking purposes are concerned, a partial resource against extortion will doubtlessly be found in the economy of fuel, as there are few American houses in which coal is not lavishly wasted, three or four times the quantity really needed being consumed.

In anticipation, however, of the scarcity or of the increased cost of coal, the important question of course relates to the possibility of obtaining a motor force which may take the place or rather do the work of coal in manufactures and transportation. While on the continent of Europe the wind has never ceased to be employed as a motor, in England a generation has grown up which has known only the windmills, and in the United States the word has been exclusively used to denote a machine for winnowing grain, impelled not by the wind but by the hand. But Englishmen are seriously meditating a resumption of the old-fashioned agency, and a recent invention is reported of "a device for storing up the surplus power of windmills on a windy day for use in calms." If such a machine has really been contrived, it is a great achievement, perhaps foreshadowed and suggested by the Homeric story told in the tenth book of the Odyssey — how ÆOLUS, for the accommodation of ULYSSES gave him bound up in a skin all the winds save Zephyrus, the breeze needed to speed him on his voyage. The proverbial irregularity and variableness of the wind form the great objection to its use as a motive power; it can not be depended upon. With these and whither it listeth. But even if this difficulty has not been already in part overcome by an English invention, we doubt not that Yankee ingenuity urged by the motives which the common need presented, would speedily arrange a contrivance by which all or nearly all the force of even an Iowa tornado could be bottled up and then gradually expended in the propulsion of machinery. Probably but for the universal use of steam, the wind would before now have been thus utilized by the new race which in the last half century has done so much in the subjugation of nature.

Of our vast stores of "water-power," also, comparatively little use has been made. No genuine Yankee ever gazed at Niagara Falls without pain in view of such waste of natural power, which might as well as not be made to turn innumerable wheels and spindles. Then along our immense coast line, and for many scores of miles inland, in many cases, there is in the ebb and flow of the tides an amount of power sufficient, if properly harnessed, to do all the work of the world, and much more. Some readers may fancy a poor attempt at a joke in such speculation, but nothing of the sort is intended. We have the authority of the "United States Economist and Dry Goods Reporter" for the statement that the attention of engineers and mechanics has been directed to the subject, and that they encourage the most sanguine anticipations of ultimate success in the application of the tides to industrial works on the largest scale. Along much of our Atlantic coast, especially in New England, the shores are said to be well adapted to the purpose, being rocky and affording a firm foundation for massive and permanent structures of the kind required.

But without thus using the tides, the brooks, creeks, and rivers of the country present countless sources of power which are hardly thought of, and which might be used with admirable results. By taking advantage of the tremendous natural forces at present allowed to run idle the country might be covered with manufactures which need be but slightly dependent upon coal for their operation and success. And there are men neither fools nor enthusiasts who confidently look for industrial development in that direction as a result of and resource against scarcity or excessive cost of coal, from whatever cause it may proceed. It may safely be taken for granted that if mechanical and engineering ingenuity were once aroused and directed to such an end, important improvements would speedily be made in practical hydraulics, a department in which American engineers are at present said to be somewhat deficient. If the deficiency exists, as an eminent French engineer has lately affirmed, it must be referred to the absence of sufficient motive as its cause, a cause which would be soon removed by the revolution anticipated.

Whether rational or fanciful such views regarding the possibility of dispensing with coal as a source of power are just now the subject of a good deal of consideration and discussion, and though they may never be entirely realized, they are not very likely to vanish from the minds of men without some practical result.

THE doctrine of transmigration of souls has seldom been of such practical utility as in a recent case at AKOLA, in the Bombay Presidency, when belief in it brought to justice a murderer who might otherwise have remained unpunished. It seems that this wretched man, a peasant of the vicinity, had struck senseless to the ground in a dispute a Marwarie boy, who had been working in the field near him, and believing that the blow had proved fatal, to avoid detection he—according to his own confession—made sure of his victim's silence by beating out his brains, and then concealed the corpse in a neighboring stack of dried grass. He could not resist, however, the temptation of passing the spot frequently to see that no one had searched for the missing boy. While he was thus standing looking at it three days after the crime, he was accosted by an acquaintance and detained on the spot, when presently the boy was seen to move, and a huge cobra crawled slowly from it. The murderer, fully believing that the reptile was no other than the soul of his victim in a new form, fell into such a paroxysm of terror as to deprive him of self-command, and was forthwith informed on.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Thirty New York churches are reported "closed for the season," or for repairs.

The general merchandise imports at New York, including dry goods, for last week, are officially stated at $6,967,706. Imports from 1st of January to date, $240,141,972, against $253,136,530 same time last year. Produce exports for the week, $6,529,662; do. since January 1st, $156,131,578, against $120,907,761 last year.

The Chicago *Times* ends an article on the reports which are constantly put forth in relation to the crops, in the following truthful and pithy manner: "About all there is now certain about the matter is, that writing to the farmers and planters for the crop prospects is just about useless. It is like a purchaser depending wholly upon the seller as to the value of the article to be sold."

Recent disclosures, it is said, show that there has been much stealing from the Wisconsin-burnt-district relief fund.

Ground was broken in Buffalo last week for what is to be called a "Union Railway depot," the site selected being on William street, near the present railway crossing. It is expected that ultimately all the railways entering Buffalo will use this depot, which is to be 261 feet in width.

New York's account for last week foots up as follows: Arrests, 1,862; deaths, 857; marriages, 139; births, 504; loss from twenty-one fires, $4,710; insurance, $34,800.

A young lady on the third tier of the opera proposed this riddle to a married gentlemen while he was looking up admirably at her from the stalls: "Why is a hen-pecked husband like an opera hat?" He said, "As you are apparently so much more elevated than I am, I give it up." She replied, "Because he's very big when he's out, but immediately shuts up when he gets home." He responded by the following: "We are told that there is nothing made in vain. But how about a pretty young girl? Isn't she maiden vain?"

The cotton worm has made its appearance in the country around Vicksburg, and fears are entertained that the entire crop will be destroyed.

Kingston, Tennessee, had a frail woman whose course greatly displeased the citizens, and they clubbed together and presented her with a perfectly fitting suit of tar and feathers. She didn't like the cut of the overskirt, and left the place.

Rhode Island has some pretty old military companies, as will be seen by the date of their charters, as follows: Newport Artillery, 1741; Kentish Guards 1774; United Train of Artillery, 1775; Bristol Train of Artillery, 1794; Kentish Artillery, 1797; Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, 1801; First Light Infantry Regiment, 1818. The next in order of the oldest companies are the Woonsocket Guards and Warren Artillery, both organized in 1842, the Westerly Rifles in 1854, and the Pawtucket Light Guard in 1857.

Minnesota agricultural authorities calculate that the wheat crop of the State will yield a surplus of 20,000,000 bushels for export.

A Washington despatch says that the Comptroller of the Currency states that if any New York banks have reported as bona fide gold deposits, gold which in reality is only security for loans, they have made false statements. It is not believed that the banks have been guilty of such false statements. It is quite possible, however, that the Bank Examiner may be directed to carefully scrutinize the alleged practice of using the same gold as a reserve and as security for loans.

The New Massachusetts five per cent. gold bonds have all been taken.

The British provinces have sent many strawberries to the Eastern States this year.

The *Saturday Review* takes up the figures of the United States census, and says that "adding to the local taxation and indebtedness the taxation of the debt of the Federal government it is plain that per head the thirty-eight millions of citizens of the United States are now by far the most heavily taxed and most deeply indebted people in the world."

A Detroit woman has had her husband thrust into an insane asylum merely because, imagining himself a dog, he persisted in going through the house on his hands and knees, growling and barking and attempting to bite the members of his family.

A Boston business man, residing in the suburbs, has a dog that goes to meet him at the depot at the right hour every night. If the doors of the house are closed when the train is due, he goes out through the window.

The *Revue d'Artillerie* announces that Prussia, after a long series of experiments, has just adopted a new type of field cannon in steel, and hooped with the same material. The weight of the gun is four hundred and thirty kilos. The pieces, cast in the Krupp foundry, are finished in the workshops of Spandau. The iron carriage is still undergoing its trials.

Seven sacks of bullion, weighing 8194 pounds of solid precious metals, were taken to the Carson Mint from one mine the other day.

A London paper says that the roof of Westminster Abbey, in which chestnut was used, was recently examined, and found to be perfectly sound. It is nearly five hundred years old.

A child was born in Worcester, Mass., the other day whose mother is nineteen years old, grandmother thirty-six, and great grandmother sixty-five.

A new mill is to be built at Fall river, Mass., intended to utilize the cotton-waste of all the cotton mills there, and to manufacture battings, yarns and warps.

PERSONAL.

A Wisconsin girl who has saved the lives of seven boys this year, announces that she is going to retire from the business, unless those who fall into the water have a perceptible moustache.

Miss Fannie W. Roberts, a licensed preacher who has charge of a church in Kittery, Me., has been given authority by the Governor and Council to solemnize marriages. She is the first woman ever thus empowered in that State.

Gen. J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General of the United States, has been elected by the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund a member of the Board, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop McIlvaine.

Brownlow is after General Hill again. This time he frankly writes to him: "You are a small pattern of a man—a vulgar fraction of human nature reduced to its lowest terms." Bill is a Southerner by birth, a proud, high-spirited Southerner, but up to this time he hasn't so much as set Brownlow's barn on fire.

At the present time there are ten couples living in the town of Hollis, N. H., who have been married fifty years, and their names are as follows: John Lovejoy and wife, married in 1810; James Farley, 1811; Ebenezer Farley, 1817; Minot Farley, 1820; Jeremiah Dow, 1818; Jacob Hardy, 1820; Jacob Wright, 1820; Calvin Ridcout, 1822; Benjamin F. Pool, and Nehemiah Boutwell, 1824.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: In 1852 the leading writers for the press of Cincinnati were, John Lee, for the *Commercial*; Judge John C. Wright, for the *Gazette*; Mr. James J. Faran, for the *Enquirer*; Mr. Stephen Mollitor, for the *Volksblatt*; Mr. James D. Taylor, for the *Times*; Captain W. V. Atkinson, and T. C. Day, for the *Nonpareil*, and Henry Roeder, for the *Herold*. All died. With the exception of Faran, they have all deceased. Such are the changes in twenty years of our journalism.

A young lady from abroad stopped at Ottawa, Kansas, last week, put up at a hotel, sent for Judge Perkins, who heard her plea for divorce, and in fifteen minutes after it was granted she turned around and married another fellow.

The Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Emeritus Professor in the Theological Seminary in Gettysburg, died there suddenly, on Saturday night. He had attained the advanced age of seventy-four years, and was one of the ablest and most profound theologians of the Lutheran Church. He was widely known as one of the principal authors and defenders of the "Eclectic or American Lutheran System" and evinced much earnestness and ability in expounding the doctrine and commending the practice of his church.

At Gadsden, Alabama, last week, during the session of the Chancery Court, Miss N. C. Stewart applied for a license to practice law. She was examined as to her qualification by Cols. Martin, Aiken, ex-Chancellor Foster, Captain Cunningham and J. H. Disque, who reported that she was incompetent. Then came the tug of war. She got wrathy, and said that it was nothing more than she expected; accused the court also of robbing her, and called them a band of robbers. The Chancellor ordered the Sheriff to put her out of the Court House, but, considering the Court, and she replied that she had the right to speak. The Sheriff started to take her out, but she declined to be escorted. To the astonishment of all, followed her to remain, if she would keep quiet; otherwise, he would have her put in jail.

It appears that Mr. Gladstone thinks a salary of $1,200 a year (£200) quite enough for the best educated men who enter the English civil service. He stipulated his own son to a berth of £150 a year, while a Senior Wrangler received a £200 clerkship. An English paper thinks this unfair.

The Indianapolis people send John C. New and H. J. Bright to Europe for the summer. Ohio takes "new departures," but Indiana takes a bright and new departure.

M. Krigstafly, Private Secretary of the Pope, is in New York, having made a year's tour of private inspection of the Catholic institutions in this country.

President G. L. Hoss, LL. D. of the Kansas Normal School, has taken the Chair of English Literature in the Indiana State University, and young Boosters delight to yell, "Go it, old Hoss!" He never answers neigh.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge is visiting Richmond, Va., for the first time since he rode away from the burning city on the eventful morning of the 3d of April, 1865.

The year 1818 appears to have been prolific in men who have acquired local celebrity in Massachusetts. In that year were born George S. Boutwell, J. M. S. Williams, Alexander H. Rice, William Claflin, Thos. Talbot, Benjamin F. Butler, William S. Robinson, Oliver Warner, Albert J. Wright, E. C. Sherman, Robert I. Burbank, Daniel L. Harris and John Morissey.

A recent article on "Bath," in the *Cornhill Magazine*, having coarsely assumed that the relations between the poet Pope and Martha Blount were immoral, a writer in the *Athenæum* points out the fact that "the story that Martha Blount was Pope's mistress was rejected by all the poets, critics, biographers and editors," and was indignantly denied by Pope himself.

Mr. James Lick, of San Francisco, has exhibited his liberality by giving a large number of cups to the California Academy of Sciences and the Pioneer Society. The intention is to erect handsome buildings on two of these lots after a design furnished by Mr. Lick himself, and when the Academy has added its wing in raising a fund to keep the societies in operation. This is a good Lick for San Francisco.

A New Hampshire paper says that Mr. Wm. Seeley, of the Signal Service, at Mount Washington, while sliding down the mountain on the 5th inst., with a board on the railroad track, was run into by another man, also on a board "which had become unmanageable," and was thrown from the track and injured so that he died a few days after.

Henry T. Bray got the prize as the handsomest baby in the San Francisco baby show. The other prizes for babies were awarded to the handsomest twins, the one having the prettiest head of hair, the one with the smallest feet and hands, the fattest dark-eyed baby, the fattest blue eyed baby, the sweetest smiling, and the loudest bawler. These prizes were given to the youngest mother, the oldest mother, and the handsomest mother.

Lady Ashburton, who died sixteen years since, and has just been suitably commemorated in Lord Haughton's "Monographs," was an exceedingly clever and remarkable woman, the soul and center of a notable literary group, in which Thomas Carlyle was a prominent figure. She was a keen "free lance" in conversation, and people who retired discomfited from her sharp encounter with her ere would say of her: "I do not mind being knocked down, but I can't stand being danced upon afterwards." Thackeray was one of the eminent men of letters whom she piqued by her too brilliant raillery, and he left her house in Bath House, resolved never to return. He declined Lady Ashburton's invitations, and spoke of her with disdain and discourtesy. Months after, when the angry feeling had had time to die out, he received from her one day an invitation to dinner. Thackeray returned it, with one of his inimitable drawings on the back, depicting himself kneeling at her feet, with his hair all aflame from the hot coals she was energetically pouring on his head out of an ornamental brazier. This act of contrition was followed by complete reconciliation and warm friendship to him and his family.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE.
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
R. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

"FOUND DEAD."

Found dead! dead and alone!
There was nobody near, nobody near
When the Outcast died on her pillow of stone;
No brother, no brother, no sister dear,
Not a friendly voice, to soothe or cheer,
Not a watching eye, nor a pitying tear;
Oh! the city slept when she died alone,
In the roofless street, on a pillow of stone.

Many a weary day went by,
While wretched and worn she begged for bread,
Tired of life, and longing to lie
Peacefully down with the silent dead;
But ger, and cold, and scorn, and pain
Had wasted her form, and seared her brain,
Till at last on a bed of frozen ground,
With a pillow of stone, was the Outcast found.
Found dead! and alone.

On a pillow of stone, in the roofless street;
Nobody heard her last faint moan,
Nor knew when her sad heart ceased to beat;
No mourner lingered with tears or sighs,
But the stars looked down with pitying eyes,
And the chill winds passed with a wailing sound,
O'er the lonely spot where her form was found.

Found dead! yet not alone;
There was somebody near; aye He was near
Who suffered no man to cast the first stone,
When an Outcast 'rat shed a repentant tear.
Perhaps He beheld that grief and despair,
Perhaps on His feet fell her floating hair,
Forgiven, and snatched from the edge of the pit,
With Rahad and Mary in heaven to sit.

FROM BROOKVILLE, PA.

Candidates for the Legislature—Local Option a Failure in Jefferson County.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
AMERICAN HOUSE, BROOKVILLE, July 28, 1873.

In speaking of political matters hereabouts in my letter of the 26th inst., an omission was made in ref. erence to the candidates for the Legislature. The conventions of the two parties in Jefferson county have each declared in favor of a candidate, but as the representative district is composed of the counties of Jefferson, Cameron and Elk, a conference will be required to be held to finally dispose of the matter. This, in connection with the fact that neither of the gentlemen presented by their party friends here are considered as prominently or seriously in the field, accounts, possibly, for the lack of excitement to which reference has heretofore been made. The district, which is rather inclined to be Democratic, will have to be skillfully managed if a Republican is returned by it. The Democratic candidate will, in all probability, come from Cameron county, and it behoves our Republican friends to put their best man forward, without regard to previous expressions of primary assemblages, which were, in a manner, permitted to go by default.

In this connection it is proper to say that the Republican conferees of this county, who are at liberty to do just as they may deem best for the interests of the district and the party, will, it is thought, if his consent can be had, present the name of Col. Silas J. Marlin, of Brookville, a most unexceptionable, high-toned, and honorable gentleman, who, if elected, would represent his constituents with honor to himself as well as to the credit and advantage of the district. Although a decided, earnest Republican, Col. M. has never been a noisy, "numerous" political brawler, and is personally very popular. Successful in his business pursuits, and extremely happy in his domestic relations, having some sixteen or eighteen years ago led to the hymeneal altar, the amiable and accomplished only daughter of John Dougherty, Esq., one of the early settlers of Jefferson county's wilderness, the Colonel is loath to enter into a political campaign, the termination of which would, in all probability, require him to be a resident from his elegant home for even so brief a period as a session of the Legislature. If more than this, Colonel Marlin would accept seats in the Legislature of the State, there would be less talk about bribery and corruption. Should he be the candidate, he confidently predicted his vote in this county, which is usually very close, will be sufficiently large to overcome the Democratic majority in Elk county, while he will be able to hold his opponent level in Cameron.

It will be remembered by those who take an interest in temperance matters, that Jefferson county voted, at the recent local option election, almost solid against license; and there is now not a licensed house in the county. And just here permit me to say "who knows how it is himself," "or any man does," to say a word on the subject of local option. Drunkenness, poverty and crime, which usually travel in company, can never be stopped in their devastating march by any such laws. The writer, as all who will recognize him in the above signature lines, are well aware, has tried drinking whisky and has tried letting it alone—unfortunately more of the first than the latter, but, fervently praying for strength to enable him to fight it out on the present line, and earnestly endeavoring to reclaim the drunkard from daily hurrying toward a drunkard's grave, he is honestly of opinion that this local option business is a failure and a fraud. Men and boys who will never drank before, and who would be ashamed to be seen coming out of a tavern of a drinking house, especially in these rural regions, now join the secret drinking parties; while the old stagers have their bottles and kegs filled as almost every shop and stable you pass by. Thus, while the "closing of saloons" is rather increased than diminished, under the no-license system, the treasury of the county and State is being deprived of the contributions in the way of license fees of those who were legally engaged in the business, while these violators of the law, or those who technically get around it, pay nothing to remedy the evils of the illicit and disreputable traffic they are engaged in. But, as it was merely my object to state that the people here are sick of local option, and not to write a temperance lecture, I will for the present subside.

JOHN.

THE falling off in the export of iron from Great Britain to the United States is conceded in England, and is only questioned in this country. The Welsh correspondent of the London *Engineer*, however, says:

> It is now tacitly acknowledged that our iron trade with America has sensibly slackened, for, though Ireland, and one or two other works keep up a fair export thither, the aggregate sent will not compare with the past.

The Birmingham correspondence of the same paper confirms the tenor of the above in these words:

> It has transpired that it is impossible to do business with continental Europe or with America at anything like our prices for finished iron. It is within the knowledge that German merchants who have bought bars at £12 ($60 gold) and plates at £14 (£70 gold) a ton decline to have them shipped even with those prices, which are too high for competition with native products. In one case, a German merchant, on being told that the price for the finish from the works, replied that it might be sold at auction in this country, and he would bear the loss.

A PERSON living not far from St. Louis, Mo., has sent to the Postoffice Department eighteen three-cent postage stamps, which have undergone the wearing-out process in his pocket to such an extent that the image of G. Washington has a very unsubstantial and ghost-like appearance, and the original color in which they were printed has become "Indian green." The person sending them says: "You can see that they have not been used, and that is the reason why I send them to you. If you can, send good ones back; if not, you can probably make it good some other way—for instance, by paying them. It seems to some good position, some other way." Eighteen faded postage stamps for an appointment! Who will bet twenty?

A MAN out in Montana, a short time ago, squatted on another person's land and built a small frame shanty. When requested to move he positively refused to do so; so, one night, a squad of men came around after the squatter and his wife were asleep, and lifting the whole concern, shanty and all, with feather-bed care carried it to the river bank, and on a small raft. Then they pushed the raft out into the stream and let her go. When the squatter got up in the morning he got out, he was surprised to find himself about sixty miles down stream, and making good time in a nine-knot current. This is all we shall say about that man. It would be extremely improper to report his remarks in full in this paper.

WE learn something new every day about the postal cards. The latest valuable piece of information is that they cannot be sent at the ordinary rate when written over the side intended only for the address. You may write your letter and crowd as much as possible in a microscopic hand upon the blank side, but let no word transgress the opposite face, else the full letter postage must be forthcoming to save your letter from confiscation. A case of this kind was brought to the Postmaster General, who decided "that any additional matter other than the address on the face of a postal card renders it unmailable except at letter rates of postage."

THE speculation in cotton in New York has had the undesirable effect of bringing that article in considerable quantities back from England. Parties speculated to meet their engagements. The steamship City of Chester, of the Inman line, that arrived at New York on Sunday last, brought some 800 bales American cotton from Liverpool. It is understood that the cotton was imported for some party in the "short interest," and is to be delivered on July contracts. About 1,500 bales, in addition to the above, are about leaving England for New York.

Midsummer Malaria.

At this season the heat of the sun liberates from the soil, the water and the filth of cities immense qualities of unwholesome gases which the strongest can scarcely inhale with impunity, and which develop the most distressing diseases in the weak and feeble. It is, therefore, of paramount importance to invigorate the body in hot weather. Vitalize and strengthen the stomach and the nervous system with at least two doses per day of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and you will be sure to escape the fits of indigestion, attacks of bilious colic, sick headaches, diarrhœas and dysentaries which are so common at this season. Be prudent. A little care and forecast exercised now, may prevent your being prostrated by remittent or intermittent fever, or by chronic bowel or liver complaint throughout the fall. When your tongue is oozing out of every pore under the rays of an almost vertical sun, this genial vegetable tonic supplies to the nervous system an ailment which enables it to withstand the drain.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 81 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Geo. I. Whitney,

Broker and Notary Public

Notes, Stocks and Bonds,

ALSO,

GOLD.

Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.

Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for a Lowest Rates.

Neutral Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.

FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL.

July 29, 1873.

	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
Gaston	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Telegraph	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Quick-Silver	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	....	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Adams Express	....	....	....	....	94¼
Wells, Fargo & Co	....	....	....	....	....
American Express	....	....	....	....	63½
United States Express	....	....	....	....	63½
New York Central	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	105¼
Erie	....	....	....	....	59½
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....	90
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	94¼
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....	109
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and N. W	....	....	....	....	69¾
Chic. go and N. W. pref	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	110¾	110¾	110¾	....	110¾
St. Paul	....	52¾	....	....	52¾
St. Paul pref	....	....	....	....	....
Wabash	72¼	72¾	....	....	72¾
Wabash pref	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	93¾	....	....	93¾
Ohio and Mississippi	40¾	40	....	....	40
Union Pacific	27¾	27¾	....	....	27¾
Chicago and Alton	....	108¾	....	....	....
Chicago and Alton pref	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hart. and Erie	....	2¼	....	....	....
Harlem	....	....	....	....	130½
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....	....
C. C. and I. C	....	32	....	....	33¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	....	....
Atlantic Mail	....	....	....	....	....

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Pennsylvania R.R.	54½	Philadelphia & Erie	24¾
Reading	55¾	Pittsburgh	72
United Companies	122	A. V. R.R.	93
Oil Creek	26¾	Central Transport'n	47
Lehigh Valley	61	Empire Transport'n	56

58 Fourth Avenue,

Bankers and Brokers,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 29, 1873.

A correspondent writes us that he holds certain mortgage bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and that when he presented his coupons for payment in New York the fiscal agents of the company withheld the usual State tax, and asks if there is any shadow of law for so doing. We answer that there is a "shadow" of legal right for the action of the company, the law providing that after July 1, 1873, the companies whose bonds are subject to taxation, shall pay this tax directly to the State and not assess it on the holders of the bonds. As the tax is assessed on the interest accrued since January 1st, it is a question if the companies are bound to pay this tax or not until next January.

As to the facts of the case, it has been only a few small corporations that have taken advantage of the doubt. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad has on her own bonds and on the bonds of which she is an indorser or guarantor, ordered that the payment be made in full to the holders of coupons. In paying the interest on the bonds of the Harrisburg Railroad Company the agent withheld the tax on account of the doubt as to the meaning of the law. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is liable for the bonds, directed that the tax must not be withheld in future, and in all instances where the tax had been withheld the amount must be made up. The Reading Railroad has also paid her coupons in full. We can say to our correspondent that when his next coupons mature there will not exist even the "shadow" of an excuse for not paying him in full for the interest due him.

—The local money market continues to move with the usual torper of the "dog days." No one seems disposed to break its quiet monotony by any unnecessary exertion. The holders of securities are content to hold on to their possessions and capitalists think holders have too high an appreciation of values to sell at figures likely to give a profit to purchasers. Borrowers in good standing find it easy to get accommodated without any disturbance of quotations, hence even a few and unimportant, and reporting the market as it is and has been for some time past, grows as stale and uninteresting as "a twice told tale."

—The following interesting tables are taken from Poor's Railroad Manual for this year:

	Capital Stock.	Funded and other debt.	Cost of road and equip.
New England States	$ 129,412,788	$ 101,597,946	$ 230,438
Middle States	358,839,174	362,862,800	720,437
Western States	734,896,046	747,939,186	1,482,835
Southern States	171,893,525	220,230,270	392,123
Pacific States	43,623,000	57,360,000	98,300
Total	$1,447,444,119	$1,511,878,944	$2,923,133

	No. miles.	Gross earnings.	Operating expenses.	Net earnings.	Dividend paid.	Per cent. of dividend.	Per cent. of net earnings to cost of road.	Per cent. of net earnings to capital stock.
New England States	3,145	$ 48,249,871	$ 28,559,871	$ 19,690,000	$ 8,260,000	26.91	6.76	6.65
Middle States	6,911	107,000,000	53,000,000	54,000,000	19,000,000	53.14	7.40	15.04
West-n States	10,317	97,377,587	70,406,447	26,971,140	15,500,000	42.64	4.17	2.82
Southern States	3,000	16,000,000	11,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	24.50	4.10	2.90
Pacific States	1,500	8,818,271	5,000,000	3,818,271	2,500,000	31.71	6.00	5.75
Total	24,873	$ 168,754,373	$ 64,418,318	$ 104,336,055	$ 47,260,000	45.30	5.20	3.91

In the State of New York, the capital accounts of the New York Central and the Erie Railroads include $101,490,248 of fictitious capital, of which $24,456,626 was issued by the former as the estimated value of its property above cost, and $47,061,622 by the latter as the discount on bonds converted into stock. These sums deducted from the capital

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115⅜@115¾.

NEW YORK, July 29, 1873—4 P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 3 to 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange steady at 108¾@109 for sixty days and 109¾@109¾ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold ranged from 115⅜ to 115⅞, closing at 115⅝@115¾. Loans 2 to 2 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $20,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $20,000. Customs receipts to-day $500,000; for the week ending to-day $2,860,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull and firm.

U. S. coup, '81	119½	5-20s '67	118¾
5-20s '62	116¾	5-20s '68	118¾
5-20s '64	117¼	New 5s	115¾
5-20s '65	118¾	10-40s	115¾
New 5-20s '65	117¾	Currency 6s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds steady.

Missouri	93½	Virginia, old	42
Tennessee, old	81¾	N. Carolina, old	27
Tennessee, new	81	N. Carolina, new	15
Virginia, new	59		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The situation on the Stock Exchange was marked by increased activity and buoyancy in some shares, with a further advance in prices. Vanderbilt stocks continue to lead the market on an upward turn. Western Union was the feature at the opening, advancing from 92¾ to 93¾, afternoon dealings ranging largely at 93⅝@93¾. There seemed to be a disposition on the part of those who bought the stock recently to sell and take hold of Lake Shore and New York Central, which have not advanced so much. New York Central was strong and active, advancing from 104⅝ to 105⅜, Lake Shore advanced from 93¼ to 94¼ on an active business. Erie rose 1¾ per cent, in sympathy with the advance at London. Rock Island, St. Paul, and Union Pacific also advanced about ¾ per cent. Pacific Mail was exceptionally weak and declined ¾ per cent. on the statemen that an additional subsidy commences October next, and that the company cannot have their new steamers ready by that time. The remainder of the list firm on slight changes. Market closed strong with Vanderbilt shares as the features. The tone and temper of the market seems to favor higher prices.

Canton	102¾	St. Paul preferred	73¾
Quicksilver	37	Toledo & Wabash	73¾
W. U. Tel. Co	93¾	Do preferred	83
Adams Express	94¾	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	71	Terre Haute	20
American Ex. Co	63¾	Do preferred	40
U. S. Express Co	63	Chicago & Alton	108¾
Pacific Mail	37¾	Do preferred	110
N. Y. Central	104¾	Ohio and Mississippi	40
Erie	60	C., C. and I. C	33
Do preferred	72¾	Burlington & Quincy	103
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	94¼
Do preferred	130	Illinois Central	108
Michigan Central	95¾	Illinois Central	103
Ft. W. & C.	88½	Union Pacific	28
Northwest common	69¾	Central Pacific	100¾
Do preferred	82	Union	84
Rock Island	110¾	Del. & Lack	100¾
New Jersey Central	102¾	Hartford & Erie	2¾
St. Paul	52¾	Bankers' Bills	109

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 29, 1873.

FLOUR—Firm at $5 00@5 50.

GRAIN—Wheat active at $1 25@1 26¾. Corn active at 35¾@36c. Oats dull; No 2, 26c. Rye firm and demand fair; No 1, 53½c. Barley dull at 79c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at 92c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Cotton less active at 21c. Flour in moderate demand; superfine western and State $5 00@5 25; common to good $5 85@6 40; good to choice $6 25@7 10. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged Whisky firm at 90@90½c. Wheat dull; No. 2 Duluth $1 44; winter red western $1 51; Red, barley and malt unchanged. Corn fair request; steamer, mixed western 51@51½c; sail 52@52½c. Oats a shade better; new western mixed 41@41½c. Hay quiet at $33. Eggs dull at 20@20½c. Sugar firm at 7½@8c. Molasses quiet at 73@8c. Rice firm at 8¾@9¾c. Crude petroleum 15½c; refined 17¾c. Pork steady; new mess $17 87½. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles weak, 8¾@9¾c. Lard weak at 8¾c. Butter firm at 16@23c. Cheese active at 12@13½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 29.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 132 cars reported to arrive, 2,397 head; total for the week, 5,304 head. Market opened slow at ¼c off last week's closing prices. Medium to common cho ce are ½c off. About 1,100 head disposed of. Sales 450 Illinois steers, 1,266 to 1,420 lbs, $5 25@5 30; 182 Ohio steers, 1,000 to 1,403 lbs, $5 62½@5 66 62½; 24 State heifers, 795 lbs, $4 37 Indiana steers, 1,141 to 1,231 lbs, $5 45@5 60; 37 Michigan steers, 1,050 to 1,261 lbs $5 45; 4 Michigan cows and heifers, 966 to 986 lbs, $4 50; 67 Kentucky steers, 1,321 lbs, $5 65. Sheep and lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,200 head; total for the week 4,600 head. Market not yet opened and prices have a downward tendency. Hogs—Receipts to-day 500 head; 1,100 head for the week 9,200 head. Market slow and dull and 10@15c per cwt off from last week's closing prices. Sales of a few loads of Illinois hogs, 171 to 190 lbs, $5 00@5 12½.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Business continues to improve with manufacturers' agents, but the jobbing trade remains very quiet. Market for cotton goods steady and unchanged, except that Atlantic A H P and I brown sheetings are reduced ¼c, and a fine package demand for bleached and brown cottons and cotton flannels. Brown drills more wanted. Prints steady. Western jobbers are buying worated dress goods and hosiery. Woolen branches are fairly active, especially fancy cassimeres and wool flannels. Foreign goods are still quiet.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 29.—Wheat steady and 1@2c higher; No 1 red $1 34; old held at $1 36; No 2 red $1 19¾. Corn in shade better; high mixed, spot and seller August, 43¼c; low mixed, seller August, 43¼c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 36c; No 2, 34½c; Michigan 32c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Grain quiet at 1@2c. Flour dull at $6 30@7. Wheat steady at $1 25@1 30. Corn firm at 40c. Rye quiet at 70@72c. Oats 33@33½. Barley dull and nominal. Groceries unchanged. Pork held at $16 00. Lard dull at 8½c. Bulk meats steady at 7¾@8 3-16c. Whisky firm at 91c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 29.—Cotton dull at 15¾@17c. Flour—Demand good at $6 @7 50. Wheat nominally $1 35@1 45. Corn scarce at 65c. Oats nominally at 42½c. Provisions active. Bacon 9¾@10¾@11c. Lard dull at 12@14c. Whisky 90c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—Flour dull at $5 90@6 40. Wheat steady and in good demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 25½; No 2 do $1 18; No 3 do, $1 08; declined; No. 2, 24½c. Oats dull at 27c. Rye dull and nominal at 51c. Barley dull; No 1, 80c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active and firm; No 2 Southern, spot, 1 26@1 26½c. Corn dull at 56@56½c. Rye dull at 60c. Provisions strong. Bacon 9¾@10¾@11c. Lard dull at 8¾c. Pork $17 50. Butter steady at 18@21c. Whisky firm at 90½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Flour dull; State $7 50@8 50. Wheat dull; No 2 red $1 30@1 30½. Corn lower at 56@60c. Oats weak at 30@31c. Crude petroleum 11¾@11¾c; refined 18c. Whisky 92@96c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 29.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1 48; amber $1 50@1 70; Canada white Canada $1 85; choice do $1 90. Corn dull; No 2 Illinois 52c. Oats quiet; Western 43@44c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, July 29.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour steady at $6 @7 25. Corn dull at 60@65c. Bran dull at $15. Bacon, pork and lard dull but unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—Wheat quiet; No 1 red $1 30; No 2, $1 26. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull and lower.

STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE

For Queenstown and Liverpool.

Royal Mail Steamers

Are appointed to Sail as follows:

CITY OF CHESTER.

CITY OF ANTWERP.

THURSDAY, July 31st, at 10 A. M.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

SATURDAY, August 2, at 11 A. M.

CITY OF PARIS.

SATURDAY, August 9, at 2 P. M.

CITY OF LIMERICK.

THURSDAY, August 14, at 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier 45, North River.

Rates of Passage:

CABIN—$70, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation.

Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30.

PREPAID CERTIFICATES, $25 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further Passage and general business apply at the Company' Office, No. 15 Broadway.

For freight, at 32 Broadway, apply to

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York, or to

WM. BINGHAM,

143 Smithfield street, or

T. H. MURRAY,

7 Ninth street,

THOMAS H. RATTIGAN,

47 Smithfield street,

MAX SHAMBERG,

163 Smithfield street, Pittsburg.

Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,

THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT

Between New York and Liverpool,

Calling at CORK HARBOR both ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts. Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Vanoula Ferry, Jersey City.

OCEANIC.....Capt. Brittow.
BALTIC.....Capt. Kennedy.
REPUBLIC.....Capt. Gleadell.
CELTIC.....Capt. Thompson.
ADRIATIC.....Capt. Perry.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Saloon, $80 Gold; (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold) Steerage, $30, Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32

Drafts in sums to suit.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent, 19 Broadway, N. Y.

MAX SCHAMBERG,

163 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham, Warehouse 31 and 32 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, | J. BAKEWELL, Jr.
A. B. CAMPBELL. | J. W. PAUL.

Get the Best

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SCALES

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Counters Fixtures. Scales Repaired.

W. A. McCLURG, 63 Wood street.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.

Office—No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Columbia.....July 30.....Glasgow.
Montana.....July 30.....Liverpool.
Glamorgan.....July 30.....Cardiff.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.)
Pittsburgh, July 29, 1873. }

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R.	CHANGE —On !	DIRECT'N OF WIND	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft. ! In.	Ft. ! In.		
Cairo, Ill	19 ! 10	—0 ! 2	W.	Threat'g.
Cincinnati	9 ! 0	—0 ! 10	N. W.	Fair.
Davenport	5 ! 3	—0 ! 3	Calm.	Fair.
Fort Benton	2 ! 9	—0 ! 1	N. E.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	7 ! 10	—0 ! 3	N. E.	Fair.
Leavenworth	7 ! 0	—0 ! 8	N. E.	Cloudy.
Le Claire	4 ! 6	—0 ! 3	N. E.	Fair.
La Crosse	4 ! 0	—0 ! 1	S.	Clearing.
Louisville	5 ! 2	—0 ! 10	Calm.	Cloudy.
Memphis	15 ! 6	—0 ! 4	N.	Cloudy.
Nashville	9 ! 2	—0 ! 0	N. W.	Fair.
Omaha	10 ! 9	—0 ! 4	N.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	6 ! 11	—0 ! 3	N. W.	Threat'g.
St. Louis	4 ! 6	—0 ! 3	W.	Fair.
St. Paul	4 ! 6	—0 ! 3	N. W.	Fair.

JAMES B. MURRAY,
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

Oil City, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., July 29, 9 A. M., 1873.

River thirty-two inches and falling slowly. Weather cloudy and warm.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., July 29, 1873.

River falling, with three and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather, raining at six P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 29, 1873.

River stationary, with four feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 68 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 29, 1873.

River eight feet seven inches and rising. Departed —Mollie Ragon for Pittsburgh at 10 A. M.; Courier for Parkersburg at 10:30 A. M.; Andes for Cincinnati at 4 P. M. It has rained heavily at intervals to-day.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

West Virginia.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elector.....R. R. Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Mollie Ragon.....J. T. Russell.....Wheeling.

Departed.

West Virginia.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Six feet eleven inches and falling.

Boats Departing this Day.

Geneva.....West Virginia.....Donaldson, T. A. M.
Wheeling.....Mollie Ragon.....Russell, 1 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated six feet eleven inches and falling slowly. The weather during the day was warm. In the evening we had rain.

THE hull of the old Jacob Painter brought $300.

THE tug Protection has been libeled at New Orleans by Frank Manaha.

THE towboat Little Andy Fulton left for Louisville with 46,000 bushels of coal.

CAPTAIN R. L. DISMUKES, who recently died at Bardanelles, Arkansas, had $15,000 insurance on his life.

AT the ore pile there is 15,000 tons waiting shipment. The daily receipts there of ore is about 800 tons.

CAPT. STEVE MCILVAIN, a well known pilot, is now in command of the towboat Lioness No. 2 of the Brown fleet.

FRIDAY'S Omaha *Herald* says the Katie P. Kountz floated in at Fort Benton on the 17th, with ore for Omaha, and should arrive about the 28th.

THE punctual steamer West Virginia, Capt. P. Donaldson, laded her departure at 10 A. M. yesterday for Brownsville and Geneva. Passengers will bear this in mind.

ST. LOUIS.—The Lady Lee made the run from Shreveport to this city in five days, including twenty-five hours rest in Red river and at wood yards along the Mississippi.

THE fine passenger steamer Mollie Ragon, Capt. J. T. Russell, takes her departure this day at 1 P. M., for Wheeling and intermediate ports. Passengers and shippers can make a note of this.

BUT thirteen twenty-fourths (13-24) of the steamer Andrew Ackley was sold by the United States Marshal at New Orleans for the sum of $2,040, and not the whole boat as previously stated.

THE steamers R. T. Bryarly, Belle Rowland, Thirtieth Era and Peta, will form a regular line running from New Orleans to Red river as soon as that season falls a little more. Two boats will leave New Orleans weekly.

CAPTAIN D. W. WILLIAMS'S party have completed the the survey at and about Steeker's Island. The site for the Meeker Island lock and dam has not yet been decided on. They will soon make a survey of the Red river of the North from Moorhead to Pembina.

THE Carondelet Marine ways have out the steamers Bill Henderson and Belle LaCrosse for a general repairing and calking; the building of a new bottom of oak timber and the barges Warsaw and Naiad for general repairs. They are also building two new barges, 152 feet long, 26 feet beam and 5 foot hold, which will be launched in about three weeks.

THE F. F. Geisse arrived at Vicksburg on Wednesday, sixty hours out from St. Louis, including five hours and thirty-five minutes lost in passing the snags. She took from here 1,000 bushels of coal, which made the machinery noisy of her own accord. She is to have her cabin guards extended and a partition through the cabin, making the gentlemen and ladies' cabin separate. Her repairs here cost $2,000.

THE Memphis *Appeal* says: One of the barges of salt brought here some days since by the Keystone and moored at the foot of Jefferson street, was conclusively proven to have been put there by design from a passing steamer—so much so, in fact, that it thumped heavily had a dozen times upon the bank and knocked a hole in the bottom, which caused it to partly fill with water and damage five hundred barrels of salt.

ST. LOUIS.—The following is a partial list of the prominent boats, laying up in this port, awaiting the improvement of business: Great Republic, James Howard, Richmond, G. W. Sraker, Eastern Belle, St. Joseph, Gen. Anderson, Muscatine, Davenport, Ida Handsen, Cahokia, Cumberland, Unity, City of Alton, recqidling—Carrie P. Kountz, Lucy Bertram, Phil Sheridan, Bon Accord and Belfast, representing an aggregate tonnage of 8,000 tons.

THE St. Louis *Republican* of Saturday says: "The annual grievances of steamboats, in the shape of sandbars and shallow water, are now in full swing in the rivers. The day for the withdrawal of the larger packets, to be substituted by the lighter-draught boats, is not far distant. The water on the Upper Mississippi rapids has got down to 3 feet 8 inches, and the dividing of the fleet between the two points will shortly be inaugurated. Business continues on the increase in the way of shipments, and by Monday being the close of the week, considerable animation is anticipated.

IN 1857 our old friend Ben F. Eggan was captain of the Sherman—Ye Kay Lee—the handsomest side-wheel steamer that made semi-occasional trips between Nashville and Florence. One night, while lying at Smithland, en route for Nashville, the Penland, a better boat, destined for the same port, started alongside. Her captain, Billy Hall, immediately "went for" the Yee Kay's passengers, and offered special inducements to induce them to come over to his boat. But Captain Ben discovered the gentleman on the Penland, and, stepping to the railing of the texas, led him into the cabin and introduced him to the passengers as "a d—d Pittsburgh thief," and then informed them that they were at liberty to go over on the Poland if they desired. Not a man went on that boat. You bet.

THE Great Republic's chimneys are probably the highest on the river. They are said to be, in length, 70 feet from boiler deck to top of leaves; those of the Richmond 62 feet, and the Howard 60 feet. Steamboat chimneys are from 40 to 80 inches in diameter. If there is to be a fight between steamboat owners and the bridge builders, the latter and their powerful friends will urge upon boilmen some preposterous measures, such as shortening their smokestacks, making their pilot-houses with lower ceilings, cutting off ornamental pipes, and the texas overboard, and lowering of boiler and hurricane roof. Such alterations as these will materially affect the beauty of our steamboats, but it is not likely that such alterations will be made than that any change will be made in the construction of the bridge.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL PACKARD has seized at New Orleans the steamboat Fairchild, her tackel, apparel, etc., now libeled by James Carter, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the district court of the United States, and the steamboat A. W. Sproul, her tackel, apparel, etc., now libeled by Theodore Rozes, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States, and citations and admonitions to the said vessel and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden in the city of New Orleans, on the first Monday of August, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboats should not be sold, condemned and sold, agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

THE last number of the Huntington *Independent* says: "A very remarkable incident took place one day last week, opposite the city, on the river. There are several men who follow fishing with a trout line for a livelihood. Last Wednesday one of them, in pulling up his line, found a paper of some kind on one of the hooks. He thought it looked something like money, so he dried it, and took it to the bank. On examination there it was found to be a draft for $2,000, and not the whole boat as previously stated. The draft was drawn by an eminent banking house in New Orleans in favor of James Alexander, Esq., for eight thousand and five hundred dollars ($8,500). How did it get there? Of course it could not have been in the water long, or it would have been washed to pieces. This seemed to have been the second of the toll; the first was drawn May 14th. Was it robbery? It is well known that pickpockets generally throw away papers for fear they will betray them. Wherever it came from the draft is in the bank here, not torn, and only slightly stained, awaiting a claimant.

THE following are the daily runs made by Mr. Zirbut, in the run from this place to Cincinnati:

Monday, July 21, 4:12 A. M.—Started from Pittsburgh and reached Steubenville at 8 P. M. Remained over night.

Tuesday, 5 A. M.—Started from Steubenville. Arrived at Wheeling 8 A. M. Left Wheeling at 11 A. M., and got down and laid over twenty-five miles above Marietta.

Wednesday, 8 A. M.—Arrived at Marietta. Stopped, ate, and headed till 10:30 A. M., when he set out, arriving at Parkersburg at noon. Stayed over night about six miles below Burlington.

Thursday, 6 A. M.—Set out, arrived at Pomeroy at 1 P. M.; left at 5:30 P. M., arrived at Gallipolis at 7:30 P. M., stopped over night.

Friday, 5 A. M.—Set out from Gallipolis; arrived at Ironton at 3 P. M., left at 10 P. M.

Saturday, 1 A. M.—Arrived at Portsmouth, rested and slept; set out at 5:50 A. M.; arrived at Maysville and slept; set out at 7:35 P. M.; rowed all night and arrived here at 3:40 A. M. yesterday.

During the last fourteen hours he rowed one hundred and fourteen miles. He says his greatest trouble was to keep awake. To do this he threw water in his face, hallooed and used every possible experiment.

His hands were not blistered, but were very hard. The left hand was swollen, but otherwise he was in excellent condition.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Johnston & McF., 1 car oats; L G Graff & Co, 1 car barley; Wm. John Hurley, 101 h h goods; G A Mumaff, 1 sk clmpr; W Cooper & Co, 20 cf fresh pork; Hayworth & Co, 30 do; C Jenaine, 25 do, 100 bbls flour; Cadman & von, 150 bbls do; Mc Cune & Co, 10 bbls liquids; S Watters & Co, 10 bbls liquids; Rea Dolen & trunk, etc, McVay, W A Co, 1 car lumber; Hon. h. Mc & Co, 1 bbl flour; Jno Mc Cune & Co, 1 bbl do; Jno Mc Cune & Co, 1 bbl do; Jno Mc Cune & Co, 1 bbl do

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Wednesday, July 30, 1873.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

New York Herald's Special.]

ANOTHER STUBBORN FIGHT.

MALAGA, July 28.—The fighting between the soldiers and Insurgents was severe all yesterday and to-day. The insurgents occupied the churches of San Fiata, San Nicholas and San Martin, and the Plaza Mayo, which was strongly barricaded. The troops advancing yesterday along the Alameda suffered severely from the rebels on the Puerta Delmar and in the Citadel. After some sharp fighting there was a parly, but it came to nothing. The fighting was resumed and still continues. The losses are heavy, one hundred and sixty men being dead already. It is reported that over three hundred barricades are erected in the heart of the city.

A PRISONER RELEASED—REBEL ATTACK ON SEVILLE.

MADRID, July 29.—The Bishop of Granada held as prisoner by the insurgents, has been released.

A dispatch received at the War Office announces that the insurgents have begun an attack upon Seville. The government forces are confident they will repel the assault.

The Spanish steamer Vigilante, which was lately seized by a German man-of-war, has been given up to the Spanish Consul at Gibraltar.

A BILL FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN CUBA.

MADRID, July 29.—Senor Polanca, Minister of the Colonies, and the Deputy from Porto Rico, are discussing a bill providing for the abolition of slavery in Cuba.

SIEGE RAISED.

The Carlist force which has been laying siege to Berga for several days past, made an attack upon the town yesterday, but met with repulse, and have raised the siege.

SAILING OF VESSELS FOR AMERICA.

The United States Vice Consul at Valencia announces that two of the vessels seized by the insurgents have sailed from that port with troops for America.

MOVEMENTS OF DON CARLOS.

BAYONNE, July 29.—Don Carlos has arrived at Leiza, in Navarre, seventeen miles northwest of Pampeluna. The Carlists are concentrating before the town of Lagrono. An attack may possibly be made soon.

CLERGYMEN FLEEING TO FRANCE.

One hundred and seventy cures and other clergymen fled from Spain and sought refuge on French territory.

VICTORY OVER THE INSURGENTS AT SEVILLE.

MADRID, July 29.—The loyal troops at Seville mustered against the insurgents yesterday. After two hours fighting they gained and held the leading strategic points in the city. It is expected that by to-morrow morning the insurgents will be completely overpowered.

A CONFERENCE BY TELEGRAPH

has been going on between President Salmeron and the Valencia insurgents. The latter ap pear disposed to surrender.

General Macenna leaves Madrid to-morrow to take command of the army in Catalonia.

SENOR CASTELAR HAS RESIGNED.

from the Independent, which confined him to his house for a few days, and attended the Council of Ministers to-day.

ARMS FOR THE CARLISTS.

BAYONNE, July 29.—Many small bands of Carlists have appeared on the Spanish coast near the French frontier, to protect vessels loading arms and ammunition.

France.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S MESSAGE PROROGUING THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, July 29.—In the Assembly to-day the treaties of commerce with Great Britain and Belgium, concluded by the Duke de Broglie, were approved. A message from President MacMahon, proroguing the Assembly, was received and read. The President says he will answer for the preservation of order during the recess, and will insure the maintenance of respect for the decisions of the Assembly. He points out the happy results of the concord between the government and Assembly, among which he specifies the passage of a bill for the reorganization of the army. Alluding to the annexation of French soil by the German troops, fast approaching completion, he makes grateful acknowledgement of the success of the negotiations of President Thiers to that end, and praises the eastern departments for their fortitude, and the French people for their patriotism and energy during the protracted trial they have undergone. The country, he adds, will never consent to forfeit the right of its dignity when it remembers what a price it has paid for peace; but noisy manifestations of joy over the event should be repudiated in. Peace is the first necessity, and the government is resolved to maintain it. Assurances are received daily of the sincere amity of foreign powers. The President closes his message by declaring that he shall continue the policy indicated by the frequent and unanimous votes of the Assembly.

At the conclusion of the reading there were cheers from the Right and Centre benches. The permanent committee of the Assembly has resolved to sit once every two weeks during the recess. An amendment offered by the Left, making the sittings weekly, was rejected. The committee holds its first regular session on the 13th proxo.

JEROME NAPOLEON AFTER RESTORATION.

PARIS, July 29.—Prince Jerome Napoleon has semi-officially asked for restoration to his rank in the army as General of Division. No reply has yet been given to him.

Henri Rochefort is to be again examined by physicians. If his condition warrants it, he will be sent off on the next convict ship.

England.

A PRETTY PLUM.

LONDON, July 29.—The government proposes, upon the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to increase his yearly allowance to $125,000.

THE REPUBLICANS PROTEST.

LONDON, July 24.—Tee republicans of Bristol have issued a manifesto, protesting against any increase of a lowance to the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of his marriage.

SKILLED LABOR WANTED.

The colonial government of Queensland, Australia, has offered, through its agent here, to pay the passage of 10,000 skilled laborers from Great Britain to the colony.

AT ITS OLD TRICKS.

The vessel which landed a cargo of Remington rifles at Fontarabia, in the one with several, then ran the blockade of Southern ports of the United States during the late war.

DEBATE ON THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

LONDON, July 29.—In the House of Commons this evening, the consideration of the Queen's message touching the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh was resumed. Mr. Osborne was present, and made a speech, urging the g ant of the allowance asked. He referred to numerous precedents, and set forth the auspicious character of the appropriate alliance. Royal marriages, he said, rarely had a political or diplomatic significance in these days; but this union, while it was one of mutual affection, would be a new tie between England and that of the most highly regarded of the States. It would cause a favorable change in the public feeling toward the Queen. Nothing could be more satisfactory for such an alliance than the present. Mr. Gladstone paid a glowing tribute of praise to the Queen for the wise and judicious exemplification of the sceptre. He then moved that £25,000 per annum be granted the Princess, and that £6,000 to the latter in case she survives her husband. In conclusion, the Premier deprecated discussion of a character likely to be productive of the greatest heat of debate.

In the absence of Mr. Disraeli, Ward Hunt seconded the motion. Mr. Taylor, member for Leicester, said he could not vote for the motion. He regarded the proposition as inopportune and inexpedient, and declared that he should oppose the second reading of the bill wherein the proposition was incorporated. James Holt, one of the members for Lancashire, inquired whether the Secretary for Ireland intended to have prepared to conform to the Church of England. Mr. Gladstone replied that this could not be required of her by the act of succession, because she could not be an heir to the throne. He added that to push this question would be odious and insulting to the parties concerned. Mr. Newdegate, member for North Warwickshire, suggested that as their Royal Highnesses desired it, the question raised was pertinent. After further debate it was agreed that the second reading of the motion bill should be introduced to-morrow in the House of Lords. The motion for an annual allowance to the royal pair was carried unanimously without debate.

The resolution censuring Scudamore, Superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Service, for an alleged misappropriation, failed to pass the House of Commons to-day by a vote of 81 nays to 311 yeas.

THE GOODWOOD RACES.

LONDON, July 29.—The Goodwood races began today, with an large and brilliant attendance. The Steward's Cup, which was the leading cup of the first day, was won by Sister Helen; Modena second, and Oxford Mixture third. Thirty-three ran, and the betting at the start was 33 to 1 against Sister Helen, 16 to 1 against Modena, and 25 to 1 against Oxford Mixture.

Austria.

THE CHOLERA IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, July 29.—In a barrack in the suburbs of this city there have been in one day as many as two hundred cases of cholera and thirty deaths. The ravages of the disease have become so extensive that the government has been compelled to order the removal of the troops to Bruck, a small town twenty-three miles southeast of Vienna. In this city the number of deaths from cholera is reported at twenty per day.

AS WELL AS COULD BE EXPECTED.

There is no doubt that many of the highest prizes for goods exhibited at the Exposition will be awarded to Americans.

Prussia.

CARRYING THE WAR INTO AFRICA.

BERLIN, July 29.—Bismarck has granted permission to the Good Templars to establish lodges in Prussia.

Russia.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN KIVA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—Official dispatches from General Kaufmann report that tranquility prevails in Khiva. The health is good. The transportation of the liberated slaves to Russia and elsewhere has begun.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—The steamships City of New York, Oceanic and Abyssinia, from New York, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 29, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £115,000. Consols 92¾ @92¾ for money and account. American securities—5-20s, 1865, 94¼; 5-20s, do 1867, 93¾ @ 93¾; new 5s, 90¾; Erie, 47. Sugar, on spot, 29s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—Breadstuffs quiet.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—Cotton firm at 8⅝@9⅛d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Orleans, 9d. Uplands, November delivery from Savannah and Charleston, 8 15-16d. Breadstuffs dull. Wheat 12s@12s 3d; club 10s@10s 11d; red western spring 10s 10s@10s 2d. Flour 23s@24s. Corn 28s. Cheese 62s 6d. Turpentine 32s 6d.

ANTWERP, July 29.—Refined petroleum 38¾ francs.

Novel at Any Rate.

An old colored woman, whose necessities have appealed for many years to the benevolence of the members of the Fretwell Baptist church, of Owenville, R. I., has recently had a unique effort made in her behalf. The Providence *Journal* thus describes it: "About two years ago it was suggested that, in order to provide for her wants, a bed-quilt of patchwork be put together, and that the alternate white squares be inscribed with the names of those who should contribute twenty-five cents or more to the object contemplated. The quilt of red and white was cut and pieced by Mrs. Catherine Brown, and quilted by the Misses Irene and Flora Mathewson, and a committee of ladies immediately commenced canvassing for contributions. The five nine hundred contributors have evinced their interest, and the number will be increased to 1,000 ere the subscription is closed. When withdrawn from exhibition, the quilt is to be presented to Mrs. Lydia Cheney, and the receipts remaining unexpended turned over to the beneficiary. The number and the zeal of the canvassers, the post Whittier, Frederick Douglass, and several public men of this State being among the many whose subscriptions sustain a worthy object, and will serve to awaken interest and augment the value of this unique medium of charitable endeavor."

MRS. MARTHA O'DONNELL is a model on a liberal scale of a married woman and a wife. She sat on a box last night while the work of demolition of the booths went on around her and harangued an admiring multitude with the following eloquent speech:

"I am Mrs. Martha O'Donnell, the A No. 1 fat woman of Washington Market. I came into this market weighing 299 pounds, and I now weigh 345 pounds. I have been here three months, have paid $18 a month, and have made $100,000, and intend to make $100,000 more. I have a farm of ten acres on Long Island, support a husband like a gentleman and a family in luxury, and I give them fast horses and carriages with which to enjoy themselves. I have stood the most intense cold in winter without a fire, and the greatest heat in summer, and have never taken cold or been over-heated."

As a matter of woman Mrs. O'Donnell is an undoubted success, but as a wife and mother she challenges our unbounded admiration.—*N. Y. Mail.*

THE IRON FIELDS OF MENOMONEE.

Newly Explored Mines which are Equal to the Best in Lake superior.

[Correspondence of the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

MENOMONEE, MICH., July 21.—The Lake Superior iron region has been pretty thoroughly explored as far south as the ridge which divides the waters which flow into Green Bay and Lake Michigan; and the country lying north of this ridge includes nearly all of that popularly classed as the iron fields of the upper peninsula of Michigan. In the minds of many few, however, there has long been an impression that south of this ridge, in the space of country extending to the Menomonee river, the boundary line between Michigan and Wisconsin, and, indeed, in Wisconsin, there are immense beds of iron ore, equal in extent and richness to those of the Superior side of the water-shed. Reasonable ground for this belief was found in the discovery of what is known as Little Sturgeon Falls mine, in 1867, at a point about twenty-eight miles from the mouth of Deer Creek, a small stream falling into Green Bay. The ores then taken from this mine, near the surface of the ground, and submitted to analysis, gave sixty per cent. of metallic iron. This test was repeated some time in the summer of 1870, with a similar result, and about the same time a deposit of marble of granite was found in the vicinity. The existence of the marble had been known for some years, but its extent was only a matter of conjecture. It is now known that almost inexhaustible quantities of it are there, and so situated as to be easily quarried so soon as means of conveying it to market are supplied. Wheeler it will ever be useful for the various purposes to which white marble is applied cannot now be told, but a high authority has already asserted that no other building stone in America equals it.

The Breen mine, about which much has been said, lies about two miles east of Little Sturgeon Falls Station. It presents on one side of a high ridge a solid wall of iron ore from thirty to fifty feet in perpendicular height. The ridge is a quarter of a mile wide at its base, and from fifty to one hundred feet high at its crown. On the crown the roots trees have been uprooted by the wind, and the roots have lifted the thin layer of earth covering the ore, and about that the ridge is almost bare of soil. Iron. If anything may be judged safely from the history of mines, it is that the depth of this mine will be greater than that of the Cliff mine.

The Breiting mine is about seven miles west of the Breen mine, and under control of the Milwaukee Iron Company. It gives good promise. A vein of soft, blue hematite has been exposed at the surface for fifty feet, and fifty feet to a point where the ore is found to be mixed and fifty feet more where it is worth reaching mined. Over, and of that rich ore a solid wall of iron ore from thirty to fifty feet in perpendicular height. The ridge is a quarter of a mile wide at its base, and from fifty to one hundred feet high at its crown. On the crown the roots trees have been uprooted by the wind, and the roots have lifted the thin layer of earth covering the ore, and about that the ridge is almost bare of soil. Iron. If anything may be judged safely from the history of mines, it is that the depth of this mine will be greater than that of the Cliff mine.

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The Quinnesec mine, five miles further west, is attracting attention just now. It is in the hands of citizens of Menomonee, who are developing its extraordinary quality as fast as possible. The exposure is on a southern and eastern slope, and trenches have been cut across the veins at right angles, exposing first, a vein of poor ore, then five feet of ore assured by Col. Lynn, of the Marquette *Mining Journal*, in fact excelled by none of the Lake Superior quality of red specular ore has also been found, and work is now progressing for the further development of it.

In a space of eighteen miles north by fifteen west from the Breen mine—which is the nearest to the bay shore—there are fourteen mines having distinct out-croppings, and on which special examinations have been made quite to the satisfaction and often to the surprise of iron men. This includes no reference to numerous fair prospects where no work has been done. In fact little has yet been accomplished in comparison with the extent of the field to be explored. From Green Bay to the mines is all a dense forest, and few roads are yet provided for the accommodation of the workmen. Until recently it was necessary for all exporers to carry their stores on their backs. But the impetus received from this summer's operations will soon clear away these hindrances. One may readily foresee the iron horse packing in supplies and packing out a boundless wealth of iron for such deposits as that. They cannot fail to create a centre of industries fully equal to that which has grown up since 1856 on the north shore of the peninsula. Immense forests of timber extend on each side of the Menomonee and on all its branches through to Lake Michigammi, and furnish inexhaustible supplies for shipment and for charcoal. Indeed, this whole district is comprised within the only scarcely unexplored portion of the peninsula, and only enough is known of it to give assurance that it holds a wealth beyond the most daring guess yet made concerning it.

The iron field of which this forms a part reaches through to Lake Superior, and in the words of McMonoonee iron mines are only a southern outcrop of the Superior mines. They have already been followed north to Lake Michigamme, and are found without digging to be sufficiently distinct to warrant that belief.

On the Wisconsin side of the river less is known of them, though the similarity in the conformation of the country indicates that they are there. Ore as it is called, has been found there in plenty, but no distinct out-croppings have been brought to public notice, and no digging has been done. I am assured by good judges, though, that diligent exploration can hardly fail to bring to light beds of ore in Oconto county fully as rich as those in Menominee on the opposite side. Specimens of ore have been brought in from that quarter by explorers for pine timber that give the right kind of surface indications, and some of them have specimens now undergoing test, from which the most confident results are expected. At any rate, the little that has been done to throw light on the deposits on the Wisconsin side has quite satisfied those who have considered the large tract of country on that side is rich in minerals.

Quite Enough Married.

[From a California Letter.]

An incident of crossing the plains in the early days was told me by a gentleman at the breakfast table one morning in Fresco. A Dutchman and his wife had traveled West and arrived at Salt Lake, where they halted for a few weeks. The Mormons got up a grand Old Dutch picnic and coaxed them to join their ranks. After retiring one night in their canvas-covered waggon, the pretty, good Dutchman broke the matter to his better half, hinting to her that the Mormons took him he had better "stay, settle among them, and take to wife three or five." "How many vives you tinks you vants ?" asked Kathrina. The Dutchman hadn't given the matter much thought, but was ready ;" whereupon the wife got down her bodice, and slipping from the back of the waggon, called to "prestboard, vich vas made from Visconsin hickory und vas very tough," and she laid the hickory across her fat lap on the open shelf in front of the wagon and fell in a dutch. The old man got up, and the Mormon fellow retired to search for "a better vas very varm." His wife cried out, "How many vives you tinks you vants now, ould fool ?" But the Dutchman felt and expressed that one was enough.

Luck and Unlucky Jean A. Lane.

A Texas paper reports that recently a Mr. Jean A. Lane telegraphed another Jean A. Lane, in Sherman, Texas, to meet him on a train at Galesburg, Ill.: and it proceeds to tell the following story: "Jean A. Lane, No. 1, was informed by the banker at Sherman that, by reason of the failure of a house he was authorized to draw on a London house for a large amount of money. Jean A. Lane proceeded that he knew nothing of the matter; that he was not aware any rich relatives or other persons had placed to his credit in London any sums of money, great or small. The Sherman banker informed him that he must be the man; that he knew him to be Jean A. Lane. When upon Jean A. Lane proceeded to draw in his own favor $10,000, and in favor of his brothers and sisters $5,000 each, making in all $40,000. The drafts were honored, and $40,000 in gold were placed therein. Jean A. Lane No 1 and Jean A. Lane then he escaped to No. 2 to meet him, and he turned over to him the $40,000, he having pirated from the start that he didn't think he was the genuine Jean."

Fruit Distillations.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular to the Collectors of Internal Revenue, in relation to fruit distillations, which provides that a true survey of each distillery must be made and delivered to the distiller on or before the day of commencing operations. Should distillers desire to run on an odd survey, Collectors must notify the Commissioner. Distillers are required to make monthly reports promptly, showing the time operated each day, and correctly showing the quantity and kind of material used. Where one or more kinds of materials are used, the ratio of the composition of the eighby per cent. will be made on the material having the greatest capacity. The survey of every spirit distillery must be for its full capacity, and if one or more of the stills are not for use a notice of reduction must be forwarded to the Commissioner.

Insurance Suit.

Referring to a report that Mr. Schuyler, of the firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, New York city, has instituted proceedings against the Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, to recover the amount due on a five year endowment policy of $20,000, the Hartford *Courant* says: "After diligent search and *in pro minums*, he is offered at the expiration of his policy the sum of $9,000, the claim being that the balance is covered by uncancelled notes. This is only one of a multitude of similar cases where the holders of short endowment policies have unpleasantly found sums greatly less than that paid to the company, although at the time of issuance a number of the agents of the company represented that the premium notes were not to be paid."

ON A FINE edition of Lord Bacon's works published a few years ago, the publishers had a figure of a hog in gilt. It was always disagreeable to associate so great a man with so filthy an animal, and we are glad to know from *Lippincott's Magazine* that the hog is not taken from that animal: "The origin of the name of Bacon is thus explained by Richard Verstegan, famous for Saxon lore and historical research: Bac-en, that is, of the beechen tree,' anciently called bucon; and whereas swines' flesh pickled only is called by the name of bacon, it was only at the first unto such as were fatted with buccon, or beechmast. It is, as a writer in 'Notes and Queries' points out, a curious confirmation of this derivation that Collins, in his 'Baronesage,' mentions that the first known name of Bacon of Whom there is record in the Herald's College bore his arms 'argent, a beech tree proper.' Additional confirmation seems afforded by the fact that the hog's place in England boys call beechen tops 'bacons,'"

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—River nine feet and falling. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Juniata, Pittsburgh; Charles B. Church, New Orleans. Weather fair and hot.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—The river has fallen ten inches in the twenty-four hours ending at 6 P. M. to-day: now five feet in the canal, and three feet in the pass down the Indian Chute. No arrivals or departures outside of the regular packets. Business extremely dull.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 29.—Partly clear and warm; weather 75 to 86. River 4 feet and falling. Arrived—Ben. Hur. Left up—Lawrence, Idlewild. Florence Lee and Roberts. Down—Belle Vernon, Mary Patent, Rose Hite, Quickstep and Florence Lee, generally with fair trips. Business dull.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., July 29.—Arrived—Ino. F. Tolle, St. Louis; Arkansas Belle, Evansville; City of Chester, St. Louis; Ella Hughes, Nashville. River has fallen five inches. Clear and pleasant.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 29.—Arrived—Fannie Lewis, Missouri river; Mollie Ebert, Pittsburgh; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Minnesota, St. Paul; Sam Roberts, Cairo; City of Vicksburg, Memphis; Belle Prairie, New Orleans; Maggie P., Illinois river; Rob Roy and Northwestern, Keokuk. Colonel Cowley, Cincinnati; Bluff City, Missouri river; Mary E, Hoe, Shreveport; St. Louis, Missouri river; Mary Morton, Cairo; Baker, Quincy. River falling, with nine feet in Cairo and six feet to Keokuk. Cloudy and warm. Freights to New Orleans advanced to-day to twenty cents for pound freights and forty cents for flour.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 29.—River on a stand, with thirty-nine inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. No arrivals or departures.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 29.—River falling slowly. Arrived —Fort Gibson, Arkansas river. Departed—Commonwealth, St. Louis; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Keystone, New Orleans. No arrivals or departures. Cloudy and pleasant.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 29.—Down—Bart Able and Henry Tate. Up—Pauline Carrol and Julia. Cloudy and warm. River falling.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Cattle—Receipts 2,908 head. Market quiet under light supply. Receipts and the large number left over from yesterday. Quality generally fair poor and prices weak. Sales of fair to extra at $3 25@6 00; stockers $2 25@3 85; shipments 1,492 head. Hogs—Receipts 5,333 head, with several thousand left over from yesterday. Light smooth in good demand and firm; rough lots dull. Sales of common to choice at $4 60@4 85; packing and shipping lots at $4 60@4 85. Sheep—Receipts 1,349 head. Market quiet and steady at $4 00@4 25 for fair to good.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 29.—Beef cattle—Receipts 315 head. Market inactive and prices unchanged; sales of choice at $10; extra $9@9 75; first quality $8@8 75; second quality $6@7 75; third quality $5@5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 4,320 head. Prices depreciated, 3c being the outside rate in the market to-day, although several lots were purchased early contracted than on previous days. Hides—Receipts, however, it is believed that it is caused by 1,000 less than last week. Tallow—Receipts 1,000 pounds.

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Lumber—Receipts moderate. Market active and firm. Sales of first and seconding at $26 50; strips and boards $9 50@22 00, the latter for select; shingles $2 00.

AN HOUR'S RIDE.

On the Rail—Beaver and Ohio Valleys—New Brighton, Its Manufactories, Stores and Residences—Kenwood—Prof. Jacobus—Summer Resort—Pittsburghers, &c., &c.

Casual visitors to the neat of towns lying at and near where the Beaver river empties into the Ohio, will be surprised to see the improvements that have sprung up of late years. The water-power along the Beaver river, has for many years been largely used for manufacturing purposes. Everywhere in the Beaver Valley may be seen elegant buildings, with fine gardens, brim full at this season of the year, with fragrant flowers, luscious fruits and vegetables of various kinds for home use. The value of real estate having been the inducement of late years indicates that the "old story" that it is too far off for Pittsburghers, has no real foundation in fact, as very many who are in business in this city have their homes in this locality. Perhaps this fact has something to do with the increased value of real estate in and around this beny of towns.

New Brighton seems to lead out in its substantial improvements and modern notions in house-building. There is a strong smack of the rural look in many of the dwellings, which are to be seen in the suburbs of this and other large cities. The traveler who rides through the long stretch of the town, separated from Beaver Falls by a short bridge, will see but comparatively little of this beautiful place. The line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway passes along the level ground on the river and canal bank. The chief business street, however, which is parallel with the railroad, between that and the river, is thick set with some very handsome buildings. Three of the churches, two of them very handsome and costly structures, three or four banking houses, besides a goodly number of large stores, representing various departments of trade and manufacturing, are to be found resting upon this wide thoroughfare.

On the ascent of ground, or second level from the river, immediately above the railroad track, a number of beautiful residences, sandwiched with cozy cottages, are to be found, which, from the present line, form quite a picturesque sketch. Spacious openings are made for future streets, on which nice residences are also erected. The whole of this beautiful table plateau, or third level, above the valley through which the river flows, is laid out in regular grades, somewhat circuitous, and the visitor finds himself, where the outlook is grand and sublime to behold.

Nestling amid a grove of trees peers the elegant, modern built, home-like college building, familiarly known as "Kenwood Boarding School." The view from the porch or tower of the main building, in every direction, but more so to the west, is picturesque in the extreme. The eye takes in both the Ohio and Beaver Valley. Look in any direction, and the scenes feast upon the scene. Even in stern winter, when the trees are robbed of their foliage, and the earth wears a haggard look, the view will still prove charming. Nature seems to have flattened the summit and constituted a grist of acres, to make this beautiful school location. A few minutes walk or ride from the station brings you to this delightful spot.

We learned incidentally that this building was erected in 1856, as a boarding school for young ladies, and for many years was under the judicious direction of Rev. J. R. Tuttle, now of Kenwood, Illinois at Brunswick, Maine. During all this time, it has been regarded with high favor, by those who have sent pupils and patronized the organization. The buildings stand in a grove of oaks, the whole grounds of which is more than forty acres, with ample space for walks and out-door games and amusements. It is reliably stated, that since the establishment of the school, there has been no case of serious illness has occurred. Among the board of trustees are the names of Governor and Gen. O. W. Cass, J. B. Shoenberger, Esq., W. H. Brown, Esq., Wm. Lea, Yeager, Esq., S. McKee, Esq., Hill Burgwin, Esq., F. E. Sawyer, Esq., D. D. T. McKee, of this city. The course of study consists of a Preparatory, Classical and Scientific Department. The Preparatory Department is intended for young boys. The Classical course follows it, and is designed thoroughly to prepare boys for admission to college. The English course is designed to impart a complete knowledge of the English language, and music will be taught, at the option of parents. The school year consists of two terms, about thirty pupils, both the examinations and public exhibitions being alike creditable to the faculty and students. This was to be expected, as Prof. Jacobus is a scholar of his training and the systematic manner in which everything is conducted by the faculty. Wards, principals, and Rhoney Cass, who has had charge of Kenwood for several years, enjoys the reputation of being a thorough disciplinarian and educator. The Professor is a fine specimen of manhood, with intelligence, dignity and must provoke the emulation of youthful students.

For two or three years past the buildings at Kenwood have been crowded during the vacation season, from early in July, to September, with visitors from Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The season just opened is thirty guests are now enjoying the comforts of that spot, among whom are Joshua Rhodes, George A. Berry, Esq., Mrs. Wm. Wall, Mrs. Wm. Wall, Jr., A. M. Cameron, of the United States Collector's office, N. B. Hall, Esq., of the Republican, and whose names we did not learn. Such a delightful resort does not need to go begging long for visitors, and it is quite full of guests.

A Bit of Lord Gordon's History.

The Montreal Gazette publishes a sketches as one of Lord Gordon's transactions in Minnesota: "He had been in Minnesota only a few weeks (in 1859, when it was whispered around that he was planning a purchase of the rights of the pre-emption on the Northern Pacific Road, for a colony of poor Scotch immigrants. The land officers of the road interviewed him. 'Yes,' he said, 'I do covet a few millions and great deal more land, but not for myself. I have more than enough for the remnant of my poor life—but for my beloved sister, for gratification of her brother's fondness and coaxed him to put on their ranks. After retiring one night in their canvas-covered waggon, the pretty, good Dutchman broke the matter to his better half, hinting to her that the Mormons took him he had better "stay, settle among them, and take to wife three or five." "How many vives you tinks you vants ?" asked Kathrina. The Dutchman felt and expressed that one was enough.

Charges Denied.

Americus Fox, the Referee in the Wright-Snyder suit race, being charged as having had a pecuniary interest in the result, has made affidavit before Alderman McMasters in which he denies in toto all the charges made against him, and asserts, without fear of challenge, that he had not one cent on the race, and was not directly or indirectly, one way or the other, interested in the result of the race.

The Scharff Conter Match.

All sorts of rumors are afloat regarding the failure to settle the final arrangements for the coast race between Scharff and Coulter. It is asserted that mercenary motives prevented an agreement, and that the latter is conceded as correct. Report has it that Scharff's backers offered at the Fourteenth street, is in favor of the saloons on the South side, while Coulter draws all passenger traffic by making the starting point up the river. Scharff's friends say he will demand the stakes unless Coulter complies with the articles of agreement.

The Mayor's Office Investigation.

Councils having passed the resolutions adopted by Mr. Riddell's committee appointed to investigate matters in the Mayor's office, it is understood that the Mayor will sign such subpœnas as may be desired. The question as presented by the Committee will, however, be submitted to the Mayor's counsel before being signed. The Committee have taken no action up to yesterday evening, as it is not desired by Mr. Patterson, the retiring clerk that an early meeting be held in view of the fact that he will depart for Europe on the 6th of August. Mr. Patterson expresses a desire to meet before his departure, and to give all the information that he may be possessed of.

The Grays at Steubenville.

The *Herald* of Steubenville has the following:

"The Grays are rapidly completing their arrangements for going into camp. It is to be hoped they will be met in a hospitable spirit by the people, and every facility towards making their sojourn one of enjoyment. Among their regulations is one that no person under the influence of liquor will be allowed in camp. The buildings stand in a grove of oaks, the whole ground is level as a floor, and is in every way a delightful spot. The ladies are invited to visit the camp during the afternoon and evening, and the band will be in attendance to discourse sweet music. The Grays will be up at 5 o'clock A. M., and 'reveille' in the morning. Drum-major Kerrigan has received his new uniform, which is said to be one of the most elegant and costly in the United States. It is of gray cadet cloth, with silver trimmings of scarlet and brooklery of gold lace."

A Brakeman's Mistake

A telegram was received, on Friday night last, at the Pennsylvania Railroad office at Lancaster, stating that a gentleman had left a package on the rack of one of the passenger cars on the Southern Express. We, with a request that the same be taken from the car and delivered at the depot office until called for by Mr. P. Monroe. In due time Mr. Monroe called for the package, which, according to instructions had been taken from the car by a brakeman. After Mr. Monroe had left the depot, he found that the package, which, according to instructions had been taken from the car by a brakeman. After Mr. Monroe had left the depot, he found that the package, by mistake, taken the wrong package from the car, and instead of Mr. Monroe's package, a package of laces and money valued at $50, belonging to a Mrs. Williams, of Allegheny city. Monroe, who need a ticket for York, has not yet discovered the mistake, or if he has has not yet rectified it. His package is still in the express depot, and Mrs. Williams would like to have her's.

The New P. R. R. Tickets.

The new monthly commutation tickets, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, referred to yesterday, are now being issued for the month of August. Each ticket contains printed conditions or regulations on the back, as follows: Not transferable. Good for the individual whose names we did not learn. Such a delightful resort does not need to go begging long for visitors, and it is quite full of guests.

HORSE THIEF CAPTURED.

His Queer Excuses—Subject to Fits

A horse thief was promptly captured in Allegheny yesterday, who in all probability will secure a lengthy, if not pleasant, residence in the Ohio Penitentiary. On Sunday night last a horse was stolen from a Mr. Boyce, residing at Sharpsburg, and Scarsell was made in the vicinity and it was concluded that the thief had gone in this direction. Mr. Boyce accordingly visited Allegheny City, and at the livery stable of Mr. Dixon he found a carriage, which he reported his loss and gave a description of his horse. It was hardly more than an hour after his visit to Dixon's stable that a man rode into the city and effected the identical horse for sale, while "dickering" was going on, word was sent to the Mayor's office that the thief was in custody, and the man was arrested. He first gave his name as John Lander, but subsequently, at the lock up, he gave two other names, one Ei weiler. Mr. Boyce identified the horse, and the necessary papers are to be made out preparatory to making the accused to Ohio, where the offense was committed.

The accused did not deny his guilt, but gave as an excuse for it that he was subject to fits, and claimed that on the night he stole the horse he was in a fit. This is considered rather thin, or that the fits of the prisoner are peculiar and of long duration. He will probably get "fits" from an Ohio judge and jury.

CRUDE OIL.

Largely Increased Production—The Lowest Price Reached in Seven Years.

Our advices from the Oil region, received yesterday, are interesting. At Parker's, crude (spot) was sold yesterday at $1 62 to $1 70 per barrel—the lowest point reached in the last seven years. Barrels empty barrel now costs more than the oil required to fill it. Private advices, received by oil dealers in the city, state that five new wells were struck yesterday, yielding respectively as follows: 600, 400, 300, 125 and 100 barrels per day. The largely increased production is assigned as the reason for the depression in price. The decline is but slight, as yet, but the market at Parker's was very much excited, and prices reported as "falling very fast."

The new well last mentioned, should they hold out, will give an aggregate daily increase of 1,525 barrels. Such aggregate has not been known to be maintained for any great length of time. It must be remembered, however, that there has been a very large increase in the daily production during the past seven months. The receipts of crude at this port, from the first of January to the 26th of July, instant, aggregated 1,063,898 barrels, against 1,186,501 barrs s for the year 1872. Thus in the first seven months of this year, we shall have received nearly as much crude as during the entire previous year! This will account for the low prices which have been prevailing, and should the production be still further increased, as is indicated of the reported strikes of large wells, the prospects for better prices are far from flattering.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

A Young Lady Crushed Between Revolving Shafts.

An accident occurred at New Brighton on Monday afternoon, resulting in the fearful mangling of a young lady named Orgall, residing at Beaver Falls. In company with some friends she visited the flour mills of Wilson Brothers. While standing near two upright revolving shafts, separated but about six inches, her dress caught in some manner, and the material, touched and caught upon one of them. The shafts were making about fifty revolutions per minute and the dress of the young lady wound around them with great instant and drew her with it. Before the machinery could be stopped the unfortunate girl was literally jammed between the shafts, which be tween the two shafts perhaps one hundred times. She was fearfully injured, her scalp was torn from her head, a leg was broken and she was bruised about the body and internally injured. She was then taken to her home near by and attended by the medical skill, while every effort was made to alleviate her sufferings. At last accounts the evening she was conveyed to her home at Beaver Falls. But little hope is entertained for her recovery.

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